P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,090—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 8, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leitch	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5948	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 154.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 360,	Rs. 675,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOIST for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 12th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PARCELS OF CIGARS FOR EUROPE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

UNDERTAKE to deliver Parcels of their Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any Address in the United Kingdom, free of all expense, at the following rates :—

	1,000. Rs.	a.	500. Rs.	a.	100. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112	0	58	0	12	8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	122	0	64	0	14	0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134	0	70	0	15	0
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS	113	0	59	0	13	0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142	0	73	0	15	8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142	0	73	0	15	8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150	0	78	0	16	8
TREACHER'S do No. 2	136	0	71	0	15	0
TREACHER'S do No. 3	110	0	58	0	12	8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper

Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India AGENTS WANTED.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or can Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the to be supplied at 25s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. H. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the RECEPTION at Government House, Malabar Point, on the 8th instant, are requested to drive in by the Upper Gate. Carriages will be parked outside and will re-enter by the Upper Gate when called for and will leave by the Lower Gate.

To facilitate departure Gentlemen are requested to bring with them a servant besides the coachman for the purpose of calling their carriages when wanted.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 6th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of ATTENDING the Town Hall on THURSDAY morning, the 8th instant, are informed that carriages should approach the Town Hall by Church Gate Street or by any of the roads south of the Elphinstone Circle. The north side of the Circle, as also the roads leading to the Circle north of the Town Hall will be blocked and reserved for parking carriages. Carriages will take up and pass away by the roads south of the Circle and Church Gate Street.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Head Police Office, 6th November, 1900.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company, held on the 3rd instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per each Original share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 15 per each new issue B and C share of Rs. 125 (free of income-tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1899, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th November, 1900, to the shareholders whose names were on the register on the 3rd November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested to produce share certificates when applying for dividend warrants.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, 6th November, 1900.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th November 1900, an out-agency will be opened at Shirpur for the receipt and despatch of goods and parcels traffic via Nardana.

The cartage charge between Nardana and Shirpur out-agency will be as below :—

FOR GOODS.

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
From 1st December to 15th June in each year	0 2 0
From 16th June to 30th November	0 3 0

FOR PARCELS.

For 10 seers or under, each	0 2 0
For every additional 10 seers or fraction thereof	0 4 0

Further particulars can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system.

D. HOLLIOTT POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 5th November, 1900.

In the matter of the Estate of MERWANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI, deceased.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, late of Bombay, Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 8th day of February, 1900, and letters of Administration to whose estate and effects having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were, on the 24th day of July, 1900, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to BACHOOBAI, widow, of SORABJI JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, deceased, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Administratrix, at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their office on or before the 8th day of December, 1900, as after that date the said Bachoobai as such administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in her hands, according to the Parsee Law of Intestate Succession having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice, as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, this 7th day of November, 1900.

PESTANJEE, RUSTUM AND KOLA,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES :—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3 cs per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BR N Supplied, &c.

BABY CHAIRS.

Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.

Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, its. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RALEIGH CYCLE Co., have appointed Messrs VATCHA BROS. (Girgaum and Medows Street, their sole Agents. Beware of buying old stock Raleighs from elsewhere.

VATCHA BROTHERS' BOMBAY CYCLE FACTORY. the largest Cycle Works in India, is under personal supervison of Mr. S. F. VATCHA, M.C.E.I.,

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May. 1900.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,130,000

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

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.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally medical. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meminisse qui non nitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	223 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	252 0 0
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 517—20351 OF 1899.

PESTONJEE SHAPURJEE NARIALWALLA, residing at Napean Sea Road, in Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JEEWAN MANGALIA GAWAND, residing at Small Sewree in Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1899, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,065 for debt and the sum of Rs. 75-15-0 for costs making together the sum of Rs 1,141-15 0.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 28th day of May, 1900 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the land and premises in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say :—

1. A piece of vacant land at Bomnally Coaltin in the Island of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 33, new No. 14640, old Survey No.—, and New Survey No. 1-2250, standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand, admeasuring 1241 square yards and bounded as follows:—East partly by the property of Gopalmal Gawand and partly by property of Mangalia Zowra Gawand, West partly by property of Luxmon Harkooji Gawand and partly by property of Damaji Narayen Gawand, North partly by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand and South partly by property of Patreebai daughter of Kanoobai, widow of Dhakool Gawand, and partly by property of Mangalia Zawra Gawand and partly by property of Damaji Narayen Gawand.

2. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 223, New No. 15137, old Survey No.—, and New Survey No. 2-2257 standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand admeasuring 913 square yards and bounded as follows:—North by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand a South and West by property of Paadoo Narayen Matra and East by property of Gopalmal Gawand.

3. A piece of vacant land at Wadala in the Island of Bombay bearing Collectors old No. 223, New No. 15137 old Survey No.— and New Survey No. 2-3—2263 standing in the Collector's records in the name of Mangalia Zooria Gawand admeasuring 821 square yards and bounded as follows:—North by property of Luxman Harkooji Gawand, South and West by property of Gawrooji Harkooji and others, and East by property of Mangalia Zowria Gawand.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1900, and the following day at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said Lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 291-2 due for the year 1898-99 and a similar amount becoming due for the year 1899-1900 on the 1st November, 19.0, to Government on account of rent in respect of the said lands.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forth with when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof at the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs PESTONJI, RUSTUM and KOLA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes...50		24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections; the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/8 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully vited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£93 3-4 —1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2 unchd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£94 3-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 11-16 —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-3 plus 1-2
Discount Bank of England	4 unchd.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 ,,

Extra allotments on Council Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000, at 1 3 31-32.

Rapeseed Brown, sellers April-May, at 41 Port Amsterdam. Tone of market dull.

Linseed, business done April-May, at 51, Port Dunkirk. Market dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,870,000.

THE WHEAT AND SEED MARKETS remain in the same state of suspended animation with prices virtually unchanged and very little business doing. There is, however, no apparent weakening and prices are steady.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and export 500 bales. Imports 64,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 6-32. plus 2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·8	5·4	5	4·60	4·53

plus 2-64 plus 2-64 plus 3-64 plus 2-64 plus 2-64

The Local Cotton Market was steady an account of the good demand made by Mills and exporters but the business done remains very small. We quote :—

Bengal, Fine Ready	180	January 180
,, F. G.	,, 170	
Broach, Fine	,, 200	March 221
,, Good	,, 190	

There were sold for shipment 100 Beugal at 187, 100 Khandeish at 183, and 100 Malwa at 180 ; while Mills took 500 Barsee at 217 ; 100 Akola at 187 ; 200 Khaandeish at 187 ; 100 Malwa at 180, and Jalna at 185.

Receipts of various growth s of Cotton at Bombay yesterday :—

Khandesh	95 bales.
Berar	24 ,,
Bengals	168 ,,
Total	397 bales.

Total receipts of Cotton from 1st October to date :—

1900	1899
19,047 bales.	53,125 bales.

Receipts of wheat and seeds at Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday.

Wheat	931 cwts.
Linseed	1,039 ,,
Rapeseed	752 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,899 ,,
Poppyseed	753 ,,
Groundnuts	27 ,,
Castorseed	183 ,,
Rice	4,703 ,,
Myrabollams	1,200 ,,

The London Skin Sale (Sheep) closed strong yesterday with prices par to 1-2d. higher. Madras prime qualities 1-2d. to 1d. higher. Total quantity sold 8,70,000.

EXCHANGE was quiet but steady yesterday with rates practically unchanged throughout the day and very little business passing.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, for end next week	1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand Draft for ditto	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
6 ,, ,,	1s. 4 11-32d.
15 ,, Del. Tel. Transfer or perhaps a little earlier	1s. 3 31-33d.
Francs 3 months' credit	169 3-4
30 days' sight Japan	149
Shanghai	208 1-2 to 209

COTTON.—Lancashire, according to recent accounts, is getting near the end of her cotton trouble, for supplies from the United States are being hurried forward with all speed to the ports of Liverpool and Manchester, and already more mills are at work in the southern spinning towns of the country. Just lately the Continent has increased her takings from America, but, up to a short time ago, Great Britain had received 431,000 bales, and the Continent 389,000 bales. That the raw material is being pushed to the ports is shown by the fact that the receipts there up to the middle of last month were 1,345,000 bales, as against 1,376,000 bales at the same time last year, though the crop this season is somewhat late. Of course, the relatively high prices now ruling are leading planters to gather and give all cotton available. Lancashire spinners this season are importing freely on what are known as "c. i. f." terms. The Liverpool importing firms are rather handicapped by the later months of the crop, say, May-June, being at decidedly lower prices than the earlier ones. There is no hedging, as it is called, so users in this country will, in most cases this crop, take the risk of importing themselves. So far the quality is an average one though more or less interested authorities appear to be spreading reports that Texas grades are deteriorating. The weather is considered favourable for a full development of the plant and if it continues open and mild there is no telling what the output may be. Crop estimates are already being raised from 9,750,000 bales to even 10,500,000 bales. Be that as it may, values were declining rapidly at home when the last mail left. Middling Spot had fallen 25-32d. per pound, bringing the official quotation to 5 5-8d. It may be remembered that in September last this grade of "Spot" touched upwards of 7 1-4d. Manchester was a little upset by the important drop, buyers of piece goods abroad having withdrawn old offers. The dealers at Bombay and Calcutta were at the time more disposed to look on and await a settlement of cotton prices. About four weeks or so ago a rather large business was arranged in fine fabrics for India, to be delivered early next year. China is the only black cloud, for no orders for shirtings "to make" were being received at home from Shanghai. In the large cotton centres in England the Egyptian Crop is attracting much attention, f r estimates of the extent of the yield vary from 5,500, cantars to 5,800,000 cantars. No one seems to expect the 6,500,000 cantars of last season. This expected short crop is a disappointment to Bolton, where long stapled cotton is chiefly used, especially as Egyptian descriptions are in greater demand all over the world. It may be added that he Bolton spinning trade is brisk both in carded and combed counts.

PIECE-GOODS.—At the beginning of the present year correspondence took place between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the India Office with regard to a requirement alleged by certain Indian merchants to have been put forward by the Collector of Customs at Karachi that the marking of lengths on textile piece-goods must be in "fast" colours. The question having been referred to the India Office, a report was obtained from the Government of India informing the Manchester Chamber, that according to statements made by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, it was a misapprehension on the part of merchants to suppose that indelible marking was required, but only that the marks should not be capable of being raised or rendered illegible by attrition or other incident occurring in the ordinary handling of goods.

IN ENGLISH YARNS the market is almost lifeless, and only a small business is placed now and again. Generally speaking, there is an utter absence of demand both here and up-country, and prices are barely maintained. There is also a great disparity between rates in Bombay and those prevailing at home.

IN COTTON PIECE GOODS, the market is also almost stationary. Fall in cotton for some time past and uncertainty as to the future of it and cloth have made buyers nervous, and business is practically at a stand-still. Prices are gradually dropping in consequence, and fresh business is, at the moment, impracticable.

Forward business is very quiet ; but this will doubtless improve when the up-country buyers commence operating. In staples rates are rather weeker, whilst fancies and prints are neglected.

H. M. Consul-General at Vienna, in his recent report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Austria-Hungary in 1899, states that the chief characteristic of the figures dealing with the exports from Austria-Hungary to British India in 1899, is that they almost exclusively record an increase in the outward movement of manufactured goods. The superior quality of the metal were despatched by Austria-Hungary to British India accounts for the fact that, while there was advance of £18,000 in value, there was no increase in quantity. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary to British India in 1899 :—

	Quantity (cwt)	Value (£)
Sugar	9,4.855	532,230
Cotton yarns and cotton goods	7,230	67,929
Woolen yarns and Woollen Tissues	8,316	177,128
Paper and Paper goods	163,219	191,729
Wooden and Bone goods	6,188	16,215
Glass and glasswares	34,618	109,298
Iron and Ironware	19,495	49,703
Metal and metal goods	18,132	148,735
Fancy goods	5,570	117,263
Chemical Produce	1 443	8,538
Soap and candles	6,363	13,415
Total		£1,422,828

FREIGHTS remain quiet and there is no important business to report from yesterday.

Liverpool, Antwerp and Marseilles Ready are at 16-6, while Hull Hamburg and Dunkirk are quoted at 17-0. For Wheat and Seeds for April-May the quotation is from 16-0 to 18-6.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 97-7 for ready and Rs. 97-6 for the settlement and these rates held good throughout the day with little business passing.

SHARES are very quiet and almost the only movement noticeable is a further gain in Bank of Bombay shares, which now stand at Rs. 1,260.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

For Investigation of Pauperism,

3-00—In person—Shaik Abdul Rehman Shaik A vs Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor—Little and Co.

33-00—Johanjirjee Nowrojee vs Manoherjee Bhikajee—Unwalla and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

417-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkalis Essu Sakerker and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard by Batty.

305-97—Tyabjee D and Co.—Chatoorbhojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and S B and N.

419-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs. Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.,

715-99—Muljee and R—Dheraljal Kalidas and another vs Ladidjal and another—Hiralal M and M.

126-00—Ardesir H and D—Framroz Hormusjee Pestonjee vs Soorujmal Maguiram Sapookar—Bicknell M and M.

87-00—Bhaishanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babujee Noorbhai—Payne G S and M.

236-9882-00—Parbhoodayal Ramanand vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

597-00—Unwalla and P—Peeroozshaw Hormusjee Master vs Dada Miya Davul Jaffer—Payne G S and M.

362-00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunmal Parmanand vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardesir H D and Co.

251-9591-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchand Manecokchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.

526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thootbi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Nooranl—Tyabjee D and Co.

552-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Toakurdas and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaljas and others—Hormusjee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

338-00—Balkrishna V N and K—Gungabai widow and another vs Lakhmidas Virjee—Payne G S and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

81-93—Payne G S and M—Mahachand Shivjiram vs Hiralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

23-00—K B Mehta for pauper—Chupsey Ganjee and others vs Manmadas Tejpal—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

392-00—Edgelow G and W—Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

403-00—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman vs The Diamond Mills Ld—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

105-00—Framjee and D—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Mariambai widow—Captain and V and Nanu and H.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

620-98—Postonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhundas Jesiram—Tyabjee and Co.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Co, Ld—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another.—Petitioner

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

533-00—Crawford B and Co—Ahmedbhoy Goolam H Bassarai and another vs Dinshawjee Nowrojee Bodo and another—Nanu and H.

562-00—Wadia and G—Hormasjee Adarjee Kanga vs Nowroji Fakirji Shroff and others—Nanu and H.

613-00—Daphtary and F—Rao Saheb Nanabhoy Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and others—Captain and V.

For Dismissal.

218-00—Wadia and G—Deoji Arjoon vs Deojee Canjee and others—Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

650-00—Crawford B and Co—Jhmes Herbert Dunkerbory vs The Hope Mills Ld and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Hurriram Mohanjee vs Lalbai widow and another—Shamrao and M M R M Mody.

27-00—In person—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhoudoo Vinjerlekar.

29-00—In person—Trimbuck Manock vs Munjee Kessowjee and others.

Long Cause.

666-93—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

423-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

403-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Khanbire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

282-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.

68-2162 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-39—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheeranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOV. 7.

Wednesday's observations show that the pressure has changed by only small amounts except in north Punjab, where it has increased briskly. The depression in north-west India is still in existence and has given moderate clouds in Kashmir but no rain has fallen, and skies are clear in the plains of north-west India, where temperature is in moderate to very large excess. Light showers have fallen in Burma and the south of the Peninsula and temperature has fallen rapidly in South India. Winds are however, again irregular over this region, and have decreased in strength at Negapatam. Temperature is unusually high in Deccan and Upper Burma, as well as in north-west India and is normal or in defect in the Central Provinces, Orissa and south-west Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The general distribution remains nearly the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The temperatures both maximum and minimum are generally above the mean of the season in all districts except in Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces, and at Sholapur, Secunderabad, Malegaon, Surat, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Coimbatore where the nights are cool, and at Negapatam where the day temperature is about 3° cooler than usual. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jacobabad, Deesa and Ahmedabad, and the lowest 52° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes continue to be irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency.

About three quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam, about a quarter of an inch at Masulipatam and Trichinopoly, and very light showers at Coimbatore.

The weather in the Madras Presidency is slightly favourable for local scattered showers. In the Punjab and the Indus Valley the weather appears to be slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th November, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·903
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of wind	ESE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 210

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 11-50m. Low water, 5-41m., 5-37a.

Presentation of Corporation Address to Lord Curzon, Town Hall, 11 a. m.

Reception by Lord and Lady Curzon, Government House, Malabar Point, 9-30 p. m.

Western India Sunday School Convention, Free Church, 7-30 a. m. ; M. E. Church, Grant Road, 8 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Seychelles, per extra s. s. Scindia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., to-morrow.

FIRE AT CHUCKLA.—A fire broke out on Tuesday in a godown, belonging to Ahmed Dewji, at Chuckla, by which damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was said to have been done to the bedsteads that were stored in it. The damage is covered by insurance.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1839, of these 487 were new admissions, consisting of 221 males, 152 females and 114 children. The average daily attendance was 69·22.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,307 ; the daily average attendance, 107 ; total of new admissions, 1,021, comprising Parsis, 844 ; Hindus, 549 ; and other castes, 228. The number of children vaccinated is 123.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Krishna Succaram, a Hindu boy, aged four years, son of a labourer, who resided at Matoonga. On Saturday morning, shortly after the parents had left home for work, deceased and his sister, aged about eight, sat warming themselves near a fire outside the hut. Suddenly Krishna's clothes caught fire, and he was extensively burnt all over his body. He was treated at home until Monday last, when he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

DOMESTIC QUARREL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Benjamin Morgaokar, an Israelite, was charged with causing hurt to Moses, also an Israelite, by striking him with a stick on the head. Mr. Boyce, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The parties resided at Dongree. On Tuesday evening, an altercation ensued between the complainant and accused over a quarrel between their wives. Accused picked up a stick and struck complainant on the head, inflicting a contused wound about two inches long. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer fifteen days' hard labour.

PARSI CHARITIES.—At the third day's funeral ceremony solemnized last evening in connection with the death of Bai Sakabai, widow of Mr. Vijee Cowasjee Powvala, at her bungalow, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the sum of Rs. 17,525 was subscribed by her two sons and a daughter and others as follows :—From the funds of the deceased lady, Rs. 3,000 ; Mr. Rustam Sorabjee Powvala, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Kavashaw S. Powvala, Rs. 5,000 ; Bai Ratanbai, daughter of the deceased and wife of Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia, Rs. 2,000 ; Mrs. Hirabai Rustom S. Powvala, Rs. 500 ; Miss Kuvarbai Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Rs. 500 ; Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia, Rs. 500 ; Messrs. Sorab and Bomanjee N. Wadia, Rs. 200 ; Mr. Pherozshaw N. Karani, Rs. 500 ; and other small items, Rs. 325, making a grand total of Rs. 17,525. How this sum is to be appropriated for different charities will be determined hereafter.

CENSUS OF DAMAUN.—Preparations are being made with a view to obtain census of the district of Damaun on the night of Friday, the 30th November. A committee, consisting of the Governor of Damaun, Mr. Spinola, the Administrator of Damaun, the Very Rev. Father Prior (Jos Aurelis Alfredo da Silva), Mr. Albino Caetano da Noronha, the Chief of the Police at Upper Damaun and Mr. Adolphus Moniz, has been nominated to adopt all requisite measures to ensure the obtaining of a correct census. The committee has employed several persons belonging to the Christian and Parsee communities who are supposed to have some knowledge of the Portuguese language, to visit houses, obtain information and assist people in filling up the census forms. The task of superintending the work of such employes at Lower Damaun has been entrusted to Mr. Fragoso, the Chief of the Police at Lower Damaun, and Mr. Raymundo Fernandes, a landholder.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RASHID ABDULLA SALEM.

The Hon. Mr. Laug, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said that on the last occasion the insolvent was given interim order till yesterday on his furnishing security for Rs. 10,000 for not leaving the jurisdiction of the court. He had furnished the required security, but as the time expired that day, the insolvent was obliged to ask the protection of the court again.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application and reminded his lordship of the opinion he had formed at the time when the matter was thoroughly sifted before his lordship. Mr. Davar further submitted that no new matter had been introduced in the present application.

His lordship refused the interim order, remarking that he saw no reason to change his former decision.

RE GANPATRAO SHIVRAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said the insolvent was in jail and had filed suits to recover his outstandings. Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship refused the interim order, remarking that the insolvents' assistance was not necessary to the Official Assignee.

RE GORDHANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Davar, Mr. Scott and Mr. Manker appeared in the above matter, and by consent got the hearing of the rules adjourned for a fortnight.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY DEWRAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order.

RE MALJI POONJA.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. After hearing the insolvent his lordship dismissed the petition as he had not proceeded in the matter for fifteen months.

RE KESHAVLAL RANCHORDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition and schedule. His lordship made the rule absolute on condition of the insolvent paying Rs. 150 to the Official Assignee as his commission.

RE SHIVJI LILADHAR.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE GORDHANDAS HARJIVAN.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, obtained leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Manji Jiwa ; Tyeball Abdul Kadar ; Pedro Antonio Rebeiro ; and Jainu Mahomed Bangar.

CHEATING A SILK MERCHANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, W. Lewson, a European, was charged with cheating a Hindoo silk merchant, named Vithaldas Hemraj, on the 5th instant, by inducing him to deliver shawls, valued at Rs. 102, by giving false name and address. The case for the prosecution was that, on the day in question, the complainant's shop was visited by the accused and another European. They made bargains for the purchase of several articles, the accused asking the complainant to come to his steamer in the Prince's Dock for the money. He gave his name as O'Brien. His friend also did the same and gave his name as Brown. The following morning, the complainant went to the Prince's Dock, but was unable to find the two persons. On Tuesday while he was proceeding towards the Crawford Market, he saw the accused and asked him to pay his money. The accused again wanted to put him off, but on the complainant's making a complaint to the police, he was arrested. The defence of the accused was that it was his friend who had negotiated for the purchase with which he had nothing to do. The magistrate, however, convicted him on evidence and sentenced him to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE Lukhmidas Khimji, the Narayenji and the Britannia Mills, which had stopped working on the 8th April and 12th and 14th July respectively owing to the scarcity of cotton, opened on Tuesday morning and are now daily working from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY POLICE AND FERRARIE DACOITS.

CONCERNING the pursuit of a gang of Ferrarie dacoits by British District Police on the Nizam's border, the following official correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

From the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, E. D. ;

To the District Superintendent of Police., Khandesh.

In continuation of my telegram of date, I have the honour to report that on the 15th instant at about 6 p.m., the special party on the Nizam's border came up with a gang of about 60 dacoits with their wives and children in the jungles of Jamalvadi, Taluka Takali in the Moghlai. h Te gang which was sitting in a nallah on seeing the police opened fire and the police fired in return killing four of its members dead and wounding several others. The gang then spread out, some of its members surrounded the men killed and the remainder climbing up the neighbouring hills opened fire on the police from there. The police finding themselves being surrounded and darkness coming on retreated towards Hatnur.

In the skirmish armed Head Constable, 4th class, Kalsing Lalu, received a bullet in the left breast just above the heart, but fortunately was not killed owing apparently to the bullet working round his ribs and lodging in his back below the shoulder where it still is. Kalsing was sent in to Bhusaval this morning where he is being attended to and I do not think at present there is any fear of his succumbing to the wound. From the report of Khajbaksh, Head Constable, 2nd Class, it appears that Mr. Raghunath Ramji, Inspector, had left for Aurangabad that afternoon and it was on the party returning to Hatnur after seeing him a part of the way that the gang was met with. I am going to Hatnur personally to-day to enquire and will submit a further report on my return.

From the Assistant Superintendent of Police, E. D., Khandesh ;

To the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

In continuation of this office No. 556 of 17th September, 1900, I have the honour to report for your information the result of the operations against the gang of Ferraries on the Moghlai border. The gang commenced by committing a dacoity at Kolhe and Atalgavan under Pimpalgaon Post on 20th July, 1900, and was pursued by the British police into the hills in the Moghlai, where a skirmish took place on the 23rd July 1900, in which one of the dacoits named Dowlia Bhil was wounded and arrested and sent to the Amin of Kannad, who despatched him to the Aurangabad Hospital for treatment where he died. The pursuit had to be abandoned on the 28th, owing to heavy rain and night setting in. After the above the gang was again heard of near Chalisgon, where it committed a dacoity on the village of Talonde and the Outram Ghat Road under Chalisgaon Post on the 6th August, and on the villages of Kherds, also under the Chalisgaon Post, on the 11th August. After the above dacoities the gang was again located in the Dadmal Hill in the Moghlai, where another skirmish took place on the 23rd August, 1900, in which three of the dacoits were killed and several wounded. It was after this skirmish that the gang was known to consist of about 60 to 70 men of various castes, chiefly Bhils. The dead bodies of the men killed were seen by the Amin of Kannad and disposed of. The gang was next heard of in the Fort of Vasagad also in Moghlai territory, where the Moghlai police fought them resulting in several constables of the Moghlai police being wounded. The next day the British Police received information of the above skirmish with the Moghlai police and went to the Vasagad Fort, from where they traced the gang for 20 miles and located it in the Murtoshwar Hill from where it opened fire on our men. During the skirmish one of the gang, namely, Ambia Yeshvantia Bhil, was arrested, who gave full details of the gang. Some property of two dacoities committed in the Moghlai was found on him. The man was handed over with the property to the Amin of Ghat Nandra. The gang could not again be located till about the 13th instant, when in the bed of a river in the Sultanpur jungles two men were found with property and on being questioned admitted being of the gang and stated that they had been sent to buy provisions for the gang which was in the hills near by. The Motamim of Aurangabad who was with a party of men about six miles off was informed and went into the hills, his party taking one road and the British police going via Golegaon. In the Golegeon jungle one man was found who admitted being of the gang and further stated

NOTICE.

OWING to the DEATH of PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Schlestwig Holstein, it is hereby notified that all CIVIL, NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS, LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending DINNER and RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on 8th November, 1900, should wear, mourning.

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor,
Government House, Malabar Point,
5th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

AS some misunderstanding has arisen, with reference to Notification published in "Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary dated 13th October, 1900, it is necessary to explain that the object of Clause (b.) para VIII was to prescribe the following Dress for Mussalmans :—

The JUBBA, JAMA, CHOGA or other robe worn over a SAYA, or KABA, or DAGLA, SHERVANI, or ANGARKHA ; and white or coloured trousers ; head-dress—turban, fez or Persian hat, but not a brimless cap. Those Gentlemen who wear a coat of European pattern to wear black broad cloth.

By Order,

RICHARD OWEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H, E, the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 7th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

MESS DRESS CLOTH will be worn at DINNER and RECEPTION on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, instead of FULL DRESS, as previously announced.

By Order,

RICHARD OWEN, Lieut-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 7th November, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for staring businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

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WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

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RESIDENCE
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad ; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta ; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral ; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.,

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London.

Results of private pupils for 1900 : 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks ; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College ; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Apollo Chambers,
Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Chigwell, 1,191 tons, Captain E J Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Singapore in ballast.

THE s s Mare, 2,497 tons, Captain W Curtis, will sail to-day for Havre and Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr A Davies, Captain J Leslie and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Comeric, 2,591 tons, Captain W Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th October, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Morris, Captain and Mrs Donovan, 5 natives and 45 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain J Ahrens, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Zanzibar, 23rd October, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Farrant Puransie, Mr E Ebrahimjee, Mr Fernandes, Mrs Peters and 83 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Pluto					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Pomone			Symons		Royal Navy
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Clive			Baugh		R I M
Pekin		2522	Hayward		P & O Co
Assyria		970	MacLean		M M & Co
Keongwai		1115	Groves	Alleppey	Bombay Co
Java		919	McDiarmid	P Gulf	M M & Co
Forerio		2391	White		M M & Co
Bardsey		2184	Caro		Bombay Co
Bulyseos		2951	Scott		W & A G & Co
Hermod		830	Olson		Bombay Co
Unity		929	Hansen		Bombay Co
Pachumba		541	Rickford		M M & Co
Foreland		2332	McCutcheon		M M & Co
Hambleton		1952	Galley		M M & Co
Comeric		2591	Kennedy		T M & Co
Safari		892	Ahrens		H Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Oriental	5035	Jephson	Aden	10-11	P & O S N Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
F	Steinberger	2310	Reising	Madras	8-11	Glade & Co
G	Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co
M	Ballarat	2269	Field			P & O Co
O	Scindia	2776	Gruchy	Zanzibar	9 11	M M & Co
Q	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	613	Adum	Gulf Ports	8-11	Sheprd & Co
Mahanadi	647	Budroo	Karachi	10-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Arabia	3214	Haig	Liverpool	13-11	W & A G & Co
4	Bormida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
7	Mars	2497	Curtis	Antwerp	8-11	W & A G & Co
8	Clan MacNeil	1574	Makepeace	Madras	9-11	F M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
15	Florida	2059	Chapman	Marseilles	25-11	M M & Co
16	Mohammadi	1232	Ballin	Singapore	13-11	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	10-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Safari s s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, Oct 23.
7	Comeric s s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Oct 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Rydal Hall s s	McQuarrie	Liverpool, &c.
	Dido s s	Pickering	Calcutta.
	Clyde s s	Valentine	Shanghai, &c.
	Chigwell s s	Mackenzie	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pachumba, Rickford, for Persian Gulf.
" Mars, Curtis, for Havre and Antwerp.

The steamer Safari, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ranald s—15 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—30 cases soap, Latham Abercrombie and Co,

FROM LONDON.

China s—139 cases infants food, Latham Abercrombie and Co, Egypt s—74 cases provision, &c, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 45 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co ; 120 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy ; 5 cases stationery, &c, Shroff Bros ; 8 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co ; 28 cases musical instruments and papers, S Rose and Co ; 5 cases confectionery, D Dadabhoy ; 6 cases provision, &c, Edulji Brothers ; 17 cases provision, W B Green and Co ; 19 cases books, &c, A H Wheeler and Co ; 69 cases provision, medicine, confectionery, &c, Phillips and Co ; 23 cases cheese, D Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Alecto s—150 cases matches S A S Dawood ; 75 cases matches, Latham Abercrombie and Co,

FROM ANTWERP.

Steinberger s—250 cases candles A Heptoolabhoy, 155 cases Glassware, J Rummul,
Johannesberger s—71 cases champagne Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—10 cases paper, A H Russoolbhoy ; 42 cases glassware, J Runmull 4 cases cutlery, K Ranimbhoy, Braunfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—123 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 150 cwt grain, H Hunsraj ; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher ; 500 cwt myrabollams, K Joosub and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 508 cwt old copper and brass, R Kerobh ; 192 cwt coir yarn, M Haridas ; 490 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 50 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 19 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, H Hunsraj ; 3 bales wool and 9 bales goat hair, Essa and Co ; 30 bales wool, J Khetsey and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1,017 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 cwt mother of pearl shell, A Ajeej and A Bassur; 13 bales skins, L Hassum ; 23 bales hides, H Osman and Co ; 43 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale hides, A Joosub ; 10 cases wooden furniture, K Karimbux ; 6,000 cwt bonemeal, M Jamal ; 5,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 134 cwt hemp and 22 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 18 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce ; 150 cwt grain, H Hunsraj.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,080 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 4,017 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Mars s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,201 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cardium s—1,311 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, K Joosub and Co ; 552 cwt mustardseed, David Sassoon & Co ; 4,002 cwt mustardseed, John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwt crushes bones, M Jamal ; 1,750 cwt hemp, Isaac Wright and Co ; 500 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 7,503 cwt poppyseed and 19,995 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, G Nathoo ; 835 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 500 cwt. horns, M Mahomed and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 153 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati
Clyde s—90 chests opium, C Khrabhan and Co; 23 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 chests opium, M it E Ellias ; 75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 12 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 5 chests S Dossabhoy and Co ; 37 1-2 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—7 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 41 chests onium, E Noordin and Co ; 65 chests opium, C Bomoojee and Co ; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 83 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 83 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 83 1-2 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 66 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 4 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 77 chests opium. N J Abraham ; 32 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 8 chests opium, H Ramgopal ; 48 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice and a parade for Gun Layers at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 11th inst. at 8-45 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, 10th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th November.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with Band, will parade at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 10-15 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. Captain J. Leask will Command the Guard. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.
2. The Battalion will parade for a March-out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next the 12th instant.
4. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal A. H. Farrington D Company from 1st November 1900 to 31st January 1901.
6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 4918 Vol E J MacGavin to B Company ; and No. 4919 Vol C B Fido to A Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURNS—November 3, at Bangalore, the wife of J A Burns, of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

LYONS—CARBERY—October 23, at St Michael's Church, Ripon Place, Simla, by the Rev Fr Pius Lyons, O C, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the very Rev Fr Callistus, O C, Peter Aloysius Lyons, son of the late Charles Patric Lyons, D P W, to Clare, daughter of the late Richard Bartholomew Carbery, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

SUTTON JONES—October 30, at Indore, of abscess of the liver, George Gosing John Sutton Jones, Commandant Bhopal Battalion, aged 41 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

THE explanation of the Viceroy's long and frequent tours is to be found in his reiteration of the words of another great man, that the use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, that instead of thinking how things may be, he may see them as they are. His predecessors were sometimes satisfied that the Governor of Bombay could look after the interests of Kathiawar and its Chiefs and that it was unnecessary for them to go so far from the beaten track. But Lord Curzon expressed surprise that none of his predecessors ever found time or interest to visit Kathiawar, to show their sympathy with the Chiefs and their people and to acquire some personal knowledge of them. Possibly the Chiefs were no less surprised than his Excellency that he should desire to visit them, but were it not that he expressly refused to put them to any expense in connection with his visit his Excellency might have been even more welcome than he was. The Kathiawar Chiefs are proverbially hospitable and the more impecunious the prince the more bounteous his hospitality. They would have preferred entertaining his Excellency to listening to his dissertations, and we fear they applauded them more in appreciation of their rhetoric than the precepts they sought to inculcate. His Excellency, very appropriately, first visited the Rajkumar College, and lectured the rising generation of princes before addressing their parents. But even to the youthful Kumars, Lord Curzon did not talk in platitudes and he declined to tell the boys who had not won prizes at the last examination that they were just as clever and as good as the boys who had, because to his Excellency such was obviously not the case. That was the only remark of the Viceroy in his address to the Kumars which will not bear the test, yet it is not worth while applying it when the subject of the lecture was not a trivial point of this description, but the Whole Duty of Man. There are friends of the College who would have had his Excellency speak more strongly in favour of that institution and would rather he had omitted his observations on the subject of Chiefs and Thakurs sending their children there, for any excuse being better than none, there are some Chiefs who will hide their faults behind his Excellency, who observed that he could conceive nothing worse than to force all fathers or all sons into the same mould, for if they did they would get a very dismal and flattened out type of character as the result. This was a remark which might have been left unsaid, as his Excellency seemed to realise, when somewhat late, for he hastened to add that he thought the system in vogue at the Rajkumar College sufficiently elastic to escape the dangers of stereotyping a particular form or cast of character and he did not entertain a doubt that the general influence of the College has been, and is, of inestimable value in working for the well-being and good government of the Province.

His Excellency gave some sound advice to the young princes as to their conduct when the time came for them to rule their States and warned them that he would have them remain what they are, not to aim at becoming English boys. For the Anglicised Indian is not a more attractive spectacle than the Indianised Englishman for both are hybrids of an unnatural type. And here Lord Curzon found occasion to force home the object of his recent ruling on the subject of visits to Europe, bidding the young princes bear in mind that they were called upon to rule an Indian, not an English people. He wisely urged them to let the land of their birth have a superior claim upon them to the land of their adoption, and recollect that they would be remembered in history, if they earned remembrance, not because they copied the habits of an alien country, but because they benefited the inhabitants of their own. And, said his Excellency, as a Prince who is to have any influence, and justify his own existence must be one with his own subjects, it is clear that it is not by English models alone, but by an adaptation of Eastern prescriptions to the Western standard that they can hope to succeed. Chiefs were not, as is sometimes imagined, a privileged body of persons. God Almighty had not presented them with a *sanad* to do nothing in perpetuity. The State was not their private property ; its revenues were not their privy purse. They were intended by Providence to be the working bees and not the drones of the hive. They existed for the benefit of their people ; their people did not exist for them. They were intended to be types and leaders and examples. Surely the extremest Indian nationalist will endorse these sentiments and we shall not again have them distorted into a declaration that all native princes of all ranks and of all characters are state prisoners on parole without distinction or discrimination.

"A Chief at whom any one of his subjects can point the finger of scorn is not fit to be a Chief," Thus, the Viceroy notwithstanding that a greater than he once exclaimed : "Be thou as chaste as ice and as pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny," and the observation is as applicable to a Kathiawar Chief as to any other human being. "Any one of his subjects" has pointed the finger of scorn at any chief and any sovereign and any viceroy. But what matter who sitteth in the seat of the scornful, or how many, so long as the scorned has an ever-present consciousness of duty honestly performed ? A ruler not gifted of the gods with the power of ruling can secure the assistance of a wise and experienced minister and his State will not suffer thereby. But it is not for us to lecture the princes in whom the Viceroy recognises a practically guileless mediæval guild. The speech he addressed to them was not on an equality with that he addressed to their sons, a fact which suggests that his Excellency wished to appeal to the fathers through the sons. And it was not until his speech was half delivered that he came face to face with them. When he did he gave them some home-truths which, it is hoped, will be engraven on their memories. He impressed upon them the value of railway development, of the necessity for the improvement of water-supply and further the positive necessity of laying by a portion of their revenues every year as an emergency fund to meet the sudden and terrible straits of famine. For the readiness they displayed to rise to the occasion in regard to the demands of the famine-stricken, and the generous offers they made of assistance to the Paramount Power in South Africa and China, his Excellency tendered them the country's thanks and awarded them a full meed of praise. But he also told that if they desired to retain the good-will of the Government of India they must not dawdle or lag behind. Their duty was not one of passive acceptance of an established place in the Imperial system, but of active and vigorous co-operation in the discharge of onerous duties. As they received praise when it was due they would also receive blame when called for. Almost as fierce a light of public criticism beats on an offending person or spot in a Native State as in British India. But his Excellency went to Kathiawar to bless, not to curse, and his address to the Chiefs was one long pæan of praise, unrelieved by a single discordant note of censure.

THE work of settling the Orange River Colony is not proceeding very successfully. Our men no sooner move off from a particular district, than Boer commandoes reappear there and straightway undo all the results of our efforts at "pacification." That kind of thing may be endless and apparently some of the British commanders operating in the Colony cannot be taught by experience. Yesterday's telegrams told us, among other interesting things, that the Boers had occupied and looted Ficksburg, where they had torn down the Union Jack and outraged the flag by tying the shreds to their horses' tails. They had also recovered the ammunition buried by the British garrison before evacuating Ficksburg on September 9. Ladybrand which had also been abandoned was threatened by a commando of 1,400 Boers and another commando was reported in the neighbourhood of Petersville. The operations in these districts since August are severely criticised by a correspondent of the "St. James' Gazette." At the end of that month General Rundle, who was then at Harrismith, wired to Colonel Oakes in command of the garrison to make Ficksburg and Willow Grange secure and to get in as many supplies as possible through Basutcland. General Campbell with the 16th Brigade, seven guns and 350 mounted men was expected to advance from Bethlehem to Fouriesburg, whence he could, if necessary, move southwards. These orders were countermanded by General Kelly-Kenny on September 6, and instead of Ficksburg, Commando Nek, and Willow Grange being strengthened all the three positions had to be evacuated. The garrison had already withdrawn from Ladybrand. The vast amount of stores and provisions which had been collected in Ficksburg had to be sent back to Basutoland and the place was definitely evacuated by the military on the 9th September. About a dozen officials were left to carry on the civil administration with orders to clear for Basutoland on the appearance of the Boers. How this situation has been brought about is not difficult to explain. General Rundle's instructions of August 30 were intended to prevent the enemy returning to his former strong position in the kopjes of Brandwater Basin. This Basin is entered by the four passes of Commando Nek, Retiefs Nek, Golden Gate, and Slabber Nek, each of which can be defended by 200 men and a gun against any number. But the passes were left undefended and the orders of General Kelly-Kenny of the 6th September had for their object "to surround the enemy and force him to fight."

Apparently we have not yet fully learned the lesson of Boer mobility. The correspondent of our contemporary not inaptly compares the attempts to surround the Boers to the efforts of the wise men of Borrowdale to wall in the cuckoo. De Wet, Fourie and the other Boer commandos still in arms have professed themselves brigands and declared their intention to work havoc throughout the country. It is in keeping with their declaration of guerilla tactics that they are systematically attacking our pickets. But we are still sending after the mobile enemy columns hampered by slow moving ox wagons and numbers of prisoners And it is charged against the Generals in the Orange River Colony that though they have excellent guides at their disposal they ignore their advice and in a country where they have already had fatal experience persist in the methods which have so often failed of success. In other respects the work of settlement and pacification is not proceeding smoothly. General Campbell in carrying out orders to "sweep the country" has cleared farms of every head of stock, burnt forage and taken the owners prisoners even though the latter had previously been allowed to return to their farms on parole. Britishers too, of whose loyalty there was no doubt, have suffered the loss of cattle. The justification for all this was the proclamation of August 14 of which the Civil Administrators had received no information. For several months the civil authorities had been working for settlement but in two days the results of their labours were destroyed by the military regime. The clashing of the civil and military authorities has lessened the confidence of the peaceful people in the British and the evacuation of Ficksburg has further tended to lower us in their estimation. Says the correspondent : they state that we withdraw our protection in the hour of danger and he adds : "Six months ago at least a third of the inhabitants of the Free State were in our favour. Now it is doubtful if we possess a single friend." After the moral loss of the withdrawal from Ficksburg the Boers freely commandeered men and stores in the district and the result to the British flag recorded by Reuter yesterday will not enhance our prestige among the disaffected populace.

THE work of Customs Preventive Officers can, on occasion, provide interest and excitement sufficient for the most adventurous. The Report of the Bombay Salt Department for the last official year shows how trying may be the duties of these officers in circumstances that are far from being extraordinary, especially when their sphere of work lies in remote districts. On the northern frontier controlled by the officers of the Bombay Department the customs work was carried on in conditions of real hardship and that no loss of efficiency followed is highly creditable to the men concerned. Mr. Jenkins, the Collector, states that owing to scarcity of water, and want of forage and supplies it was believed that it would not be possible to maintain the Northern Frontier Preventive line. Preparations to move it back were made as early as September last year, but it was decided to hold on as long as possible. The tenacity of the officers was such that the line has been maintained without a break, and this in spite of hardships endured by the Inspectors which Mr. Jenkins declares may, without exaggeration, be compared with those of a town in the last stage of siege. The supplies of water were limited and bad, and the Assistant Collector, Mr. Close, was continually on the move up and down the line making arrangements for the distribution of the scant liquid available. From among the band of cheerfully zealous inspectors Messrs. Belcham and Caldecott are especially singled out for commendation. They were in charge of the worst parts of the line and had the additional responsibility of keeping a watch over the work of younger inspectors on beats adjoining their own. Many of the inspectors too did valuable service in connection with famine relief. The officers stationed on other lines also did excellent work. In Kharaghoda the Assistant Collector, Mr. H. G. Bulkley, was able by judicious storage to make the local water-supply suffice for the needs of the station. In the Surat Range the salt deposits were suddenly left exposed at a period when they are usually quite safe and establishments are at their weakest. It is due to the prompt and energetic action of Mr. H. M. Judge that in the circumstances the loss of revenue through smuggling did not become excessively serious. This officer also has the credit of having quickly put an end to a series of robberies of cargo in the Gulf of Cambay that almost developed into organised piracy. Regarding the Southern Division it is stated that Mr. C. R. Macnamara in the Thana Range and Mr. Lake in the Uran Range have done good service in successfully exploring and making available sources of water-supply for the salt works and thus removing a cause of much anxiety. Finally of Mr. W. H. McCann, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Coast Guard Service, who is now nearing the end of his service, it is deservedly said that the light houses on the coast and the fleet of the Salt Department will for many years bear witness to the thoroughness of his work. The whole report is a record of capital work done in circumstances that were more than usually trying.

OUR Commercial Report will be found on page 3.

THE P. and O. Company's s s. Tientsin (extra) passed Galle yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday next.

THE Base Stationery Depot of the China Force is to receive a further supply for six months, calculated on the requirements of the whole force.

THE Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, Madras, proceeds on a short tour of inspection on the 7th November, returning to Octacamund on the 26th.

ON Colonel Sir C. Leslie assuming the Colonelcy on the Staff at Cawnpore, Colonel Gwatkin will be transferred to command Fyzabad, relieving Colone Porter, who reverts to regimental duty.

DETAILS issued by the Russian Medical Department show that the epidemic of cholera which raged in Afghanistan last hot weather, was of great severity. At Kabul the death-rate was at one time 140 a day, and 4,500 persons in all in the city died of the disease.

THE Government has decided to give the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Contingent now returning from service in British East Africa special furlough three and half months, irrespective of the percentage allowed by the regulations.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" extraordinary runs as follows :—Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Christian-Victor-Albert-Ludwig-Ernest-Anton, G. C. B., grandson of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Court mourning is ordered till 27th November, 1900 When attended at the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black, and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

NOT a little regret will be caused in many quarters in the Madras Presidency by the announcement in the Home papers received of the death, on the 12th ultimo, at Ramsey, Isle of Man, of Mr. William Southay Whiteside, a member for 35 years of the Indian Civil Service in Madras. He was of Irish extraction, and was the eldor son of an eloquent Vicar of Scarborough, and a nephew of the late Right Hon'ble James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

IT is not generally realised how large a sum is spent by the Bengal Government on the maintenance of the police force. The police budget grant for 1899-1900 was no less than Rs. 52,25,000, excluding the sums allotted for the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul, and, of course, Calcutta which has her own police. Yet both with reference to population and crime investigated Bengal is the most underpoliced province in India. In Bombay there is one policeman to every 913 persons. In Bengal there is one to every 2,835 persons.

THERE is prevalent just now a disease among Singapore horses of epizootic pharyngitis, one of the symptoms of which is a troublesome coughing. A large number of private horses, says a contemporary are suffering from the complaint, most of, if not all, the various professional stables are likewise afflicted, and, it has even spread to the gharry horses. The complaint may really be termed "a slight influenza," and it is no exaggeration to state that 75 per cent. of the horses in Singapore are suffering from it. Such an epidemic as the present one has not visited Singapore for nine years.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Miss Low and Brigadier-General Barlow, Adjutant-General, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona by the ordinary train. The arrival was private. The Lieutenant-General was met at the Victoria Terminus by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain S.M. Edwards, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Sir Robert Low drove to Watson's Annexe, where he is staying during his brief sojourn in Bombay. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant-General. General Low leaves Bombay on Saturday by the 2 p.m. train.

ON the 18th January, 1898, the Government of India addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding a proposed branch line on the Assam-Bengal Railway from Hajiganj to Shatnol. The Committee of the Chamber had not only to discuss the letter, but gather opinions on it from various commercial bodies in Calcutta. Still they were able to forward a reply by the 19th July, 1898. The answer from Government is dated 19th October, 1900, that is, two years and three months after. It happens that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce intimated that the proposed extention would not only interfere with private enterprise but was uncalled for in the public interest and the Government has accepted that view.

AT his last Persidential Election in the United States Mr. McKinley carried 24 States, having 277 votes, and Mr. Bryan 21 States, with 170 votes. It has, of course, to be remembered that the size of the States is no clue to their population, and that their voting power in the election of the President is proportional to their population. New York State itself has 36 votes, Pennsylvania coming next with 32. The nine chief Northern States on the Atlantic have 117 votes, the nine Western States have only 36.

THE quantity of tea entered for export to the United Kingdom, taken from the Calcutta Customs daily entries, is :—Second half of October, 1900, 15,199,845 lbs ; same period last year, 13,415,742 lbs. ; total from 1st April 1900, to 31st October, 1900, 105,391,133 lbs. ; total from 1st April, 1899, to 31st October, 1899, 97,096,341 lbs. The cold weather has now set in throughout the tea districts, and it is thought to be more than probable that there will a considerable falling off in the figures of outturn for the remainder of the season, as compared with the same period of 1899.

THERE died recently in the Rockhampton Hospital in Queensland, a poor man named Donald Cutts Gordon, who by a mere chance escaped being one of the world's richest men. Gordon owned the property on which the famous Mount Morgan gold mine was discovered, and sold his land to Messrs. Frederick and Thomas Morgan for £640. After working the mine for themselves for some years they sold it to a Company for close upon a million sterling. It is a curious instance of fate's irony that the original owner of a property which has paid over £3,000,000 in dividends should breathe his last a poor man in receipt of hospital relief.

DETAILS are now to hand of the remarkable voyage of the Comte de Vaulx, the well-known aeronaut, from France, to Russia. Alone in his balloon "Centaur" the Count, on leaving Paris, rose to an altitude of between, 2,000 and 3,000 metres, and remained during the whole night a great height above the clouds. In the morning he found himself looking down on the plains of Germany. Under the action of the sun the balloon, however, soon mounted again, and finally descended early in the afternoon in the outskirts of Viotslavak, in Russian Poland. The distance travelled, measured as the crow flies, was more than 1,300 kilometres.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : An analysis of the new House of Commons presents the following interesting results : In colours there are Black, Grey, Green, Brown, and Reddy ; ornithology is represented by

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent says that much delay is taking place in the negotiations, owing to the Ministers referring all questions to their respective governments.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS DERAIL A TRAIN.

MR. KRUGER'S ILLNESS.

DEATH OF STEYN'S BROTHER.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE INDIANS IN NATAL.

LONODN, Nov. 7.

The Boers derailed a train north of Standerton on Sunday and opened fire on it, killing the stoker.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Kruger is seriously ill. He is only suffering from an affection of his eyes.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesberg, 5th inst., states that while there are unmistakable signs that the Boers are getting disheartened and their food and ammunition is getting scarce, Mr. Steyn is trying his utmost to encourage them by false accounts of successes.

Koffyfontein was relieved on the 3rd instant. The garrison was in excellent spirits and occupied a well-nigh impregnable position on some debris heaps.

Martinus Steyn, brother of the ex-President, has died of apoplexy.

Lord Roberts in replying to the birthday congratulations from the Indian Mahomedans in Natal said he trusted that the men of all races and religions would live in perfect freedom in the new colonies.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 4-58 A. M.

President McKinley has been re-elected.

10-15 A. M.

The poll at the Presidential Election is the largest in the history of the United States, while the returns show no reversal of votes in the different States. Mr. Bryan's position has markedly improved in many States as compared with 1896.

0-15 A. M.

The Presidential Election in America has been attended with unusual excitement and the polling has been exceptionally heavy.

Rioting with bloodshed took place in several place.

CABINET APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has been appointed President of the Board of Trade.

It is practically settled that Mr. Wyndham will be appointed Secretary for Ireland.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

The Premier of New South Wales has telegraphed to President McKinley, inviting a detachment of American troops to be present at the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

MR. BRODRICK AT GODALMING.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Godalming, said he counted it as a high honour to be associated with Lord Roberts in the War Office.

He believed great work was to be done and hoped for some results before the spring. He appealed to the public to remember that we are dealing with a voluntary system of national defence from first to last.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

It has been decided to place a five-year limit upon the tenure of appointment of the Deputy Director-General of Military Works Services of India.

Large quantities of stores continue to be despatched from India to South Africa. The steamer Umona took 20,000 pairs of boots and shoes and 7,500 helmets.

Staff pay of one hundred rupees monthly is sanctioned for the Indian Marine Officers appointed Assistant Marine Transport Officers with the China Force.

Supplementary estimates amounting to Rs. 26,000 have been sanctioned in connection with the construction of the cordite factory on the Nilgiris.

The reduction to half a squadron of the Native cavalry garrison of Dera Ghazi Khan has been sanctioned.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

After leaving Quetta the Commander-in-Chief visits Karachi, thereafter, probably going to Rawalpindi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Habsburg, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Honkong to-day, the 7th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	29 11-16

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO RAJKOT.

UNVEILING THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 6.

After his speech to the Chiefs, at the Durbar held in the Jubilee Hall, Lord Curzon unveiled the statue of her Majesty the Queen which has been erected in the hall. In doing so, he said: Chiefs and Nobles,—Before we separate I have been invited to perform one further and most agreeable task. It is that of unveiling the statue of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress—(applause)—which stands in the apse of this hall, that already takes its name from one of her Majesty's sons. The statue is the work of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, one of the most gifted of British sculptors, and is a replica of the original effigy which I have seen in England, and which is now, I think, at Winchester. It is a noble work of art, and is, I venture to assert, the finest sculptured representation of her Majesty outside the shores of Great Britain. I have spoken in the address that I have just delivered of the loyalty that pervaded the Chiefs of this province and of the spontaneous shape that those feelings have taken during the past year. But already, in the Diamond Jubilee year of 1897, the Chiefs of Kathiawar had decided to testify their reverence for the Queen by some special commemoration, and the order for this statue was the result. It is, I venture to think, a remarkable and gratifying thing that in remote Kathiawar the ruler of the vast dominions of the British Empire should be honoured by her feudatories in so conspicuous and enduring a fashion. There has been no sovereign of the British or any other Empire who has so won the affections of her subjects as Queen Victoria. (Applause.) No Great Mogul at the height of his power, commanded one-half of the personal devotion from the Indian people that is aroused by their English Queen. Every one of the Indian Princes, when he goes to England, is inspired, by the desire to pay his homage to her Majesty, to receive her wise counsels, and to profit by her gracious advice. To all of them, whether they have seen her or not, she is not merely Queen, but mother, and they are bound to her by ties not only of political allegiance, but of filial respect. It is therefore a right and befitting thing that in this hall where you meet on ceremonial occasions, and where to-day, as her Majesty's representative, I have been privileged to address you, there should always be present to the eyes of the Chiefs of Kathiawar the image of the first ruler of the British Empire who has appealed to the imagination, as well as to the loyalty, of her world-wide Empire. (Applause.) May her pure and benign and gracious example long continue to inspire us; may the memory of the Sovereign who cared more deeply for her Indian subjects than any of her predecessors, and who was one with her people in their sorrows not less than in their joys, remain bright through the long vista of future years, binding the Indian Chiefs and races with indissoluble ties to the British Throne. Chiefs and nobles, I now declare unveiled this statue of her Majesty the Queen. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

VISIT TO SURAT.

SURAT, Nov. 7.

Last evening the Viceregal party, after an excellent run over the Morvi Railway, arrived at Wadhwan, where they changed trains, the broad guage B.B. and C.I. Railway beginning here. Colonel Olivier, Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mr. Hanson and Mr. Reynold, received their Excellencies, who dined in the train. Colonel Hunter, Mr. Souter, of the Agency Police, Mr. White, Manager of the Morvi Railway, as well as the officials mentioned were the guests of the Viceroy. About eight o'clock the Viceregal party reached Surat station, which was gaily decorated. The large number of officials, including the Collector Mr. Weir, Major Dyson, and Colonel Nariman were waiting on the platform to receive Lord and Lady Curzon. Outside the station a guard-of-honour was furnished by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, who were inspected by his Excellency. The party then drove to see places of interest in the City. The old Dutch factories, the cemetery full of quaint inscriptions, the fort built by the British in the early days of the occupation, and various other places were examined by the Viceroy. The entire population seemed to have turned out to see him, and hurrahs and clapping greeted him on all sides. Wherever she went, Lady Curzon was a great favorite and came in for a large share of the cordial attentions of the public. After breakfast, at the Collector's residence, his Excellency proceeded to the Municipal hall to receive an address from the Corporation.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS.

The Corporation, in the course of their address, said: We may recall in this place the historic fact that the city was formerly one of the greatest trade emporiums in the world, and that it has been most aptly called the cradle of the mighty British Empire in India. But like many old flourishing cities of India, Surat has suffered considerably, owing to trade and commerce gravitating to younger and more favourably situated cities on the sea coast. The silting up of the Tapti and the bar at the mouth of our harbour have had a most depressing effect upon our trade. In consequence of these and other adverse circumstances, Surat has declined both in wealth and importance, and is now but a shadow of her former self. During 1897 and 1898 this ancient city, like other parts of the Presidency, suffered from a severe visitation of plague, to combat which this Municipality was obliged to incur an expenditure of nearly three lakhs of rupees under the orders of the Local Government, and this unforeseen expenditure, combined with a considerable falling-off in revenue, greatly crippled our resources, and would have left us in a very embarrassed condition had it not been for timely help by the Government, firstly, in the shape of advances and, secondly, by way of contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,05,000. This help though it did not restore our finances to their former healthy condition, yet gave some relief, which enabled us to meet our existing wants, for which we beg to express our heartfelt thanks, and hope under the circumstances mentioned, your Excellency will be graciously pleased to extend to us a further helping hand to enable us to carry on our administration in the same efficient manner as formerly. In connection with this subject we cannot but express gratitude to your Excellency for the new plague measures recently promulgated by the Government, which have given great satisfaction. One very important measure yet remains for the improvement of the sanitation of the city, namely, the construction of suitable drainage works. We, as a Municipality, have been alive to this want, and during the recent visit of Mr. Santo Crimp, the eminent sanitary engineer, to Bombay, we took the opportunity of consulting him on the subject. His report shows that these works would cost about twenty lakhs of rupees, but we regret our present financial condition will not permit us to incur such an enormous expenditure without some substantial help from Government.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In reply the Viceroy said: Member of the Municipality of Surat,—Though as you have pointed out to me I am only the second Viceroy to visit Surat, I have broken my journey at this place, not as my predecessor, Lord Elgin, did in order to inaugurate some great public work, but with the simple object of seeing a locality so famous in the records of the past. One of the commonest instincts of humanity is the desire to inspect the birthplaces of great men. It is interesting to see from what humble origin they often sprang, and what were the surroundings that shape their early lives. But in coming to Surat, I am gratifying this instinct in a different and higher form, for I am visiting the birthplace, not of an individual or even of a nation but of the British Empire in India. Surat was the first spot where British traders commenced that astonishing venture that was not destined to stop until it had resulted in a dominion to which history affords no parallel, and which will always remain a marvel, and I would fain hope, also a blessing to mankind.

A PATHETIC CONTRAST.

In your address, gentlemen, you have drawn a somewhat pathetic contrast between the circumstances of the past and the present. The time was when yours was the first maritime city in India, when your population numbered nearly a million souls, and when from your crowded harbour and teeming wharves you could look down with conscious superiority upon the puny struggles of Bombay. Now the pendulum has swung back. Your population has diminished, trade and commerce have flown elsewhere, the river has partially silted up, and as you graphically express it, "Surat is but a shadow of its former self." Simultaneously with this contraction, your city has suffered from a cumulative series of misfortunes in recent times which have been enough to damp your spirit.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

Surat has always, as you mention, been peculiarly liable to visitations of fire and floods, the former due, I believe, to the very combustible material of which too many of your poorer dwellings were built, the latter to the ravages of high tides in the lower parts of the city. During the last three years plague has been added to these afflictions, and even now lingers in the district. All these calamities demanded a policy on the part of the local municipality of courage and self-help. I am pleased to think that, instead of bowing to the storm, you have boldly confronted it, and I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts. You have taken steps to mitigate the conflagrations to which I just now alluded; you have constructed protective works against abnormal floods; and you have, at a considerable cost, provided the city with a good water-supply. In combating the plague I am pleased to think that the plague regulations, which have recently been issued by the Government of India, meets with the approval of a body so qualified from experience to pronounce upon them as your municipality. This approval, is, I believe, endorsed by public opinion in general.

A HAPPY MEAN.

Experience has, in fact, guided us to the happy mean between a drastic and unpalatable interference with social habits and the unchecked diffusion of disease. Like many other places in India, Surat finds that its water-works now require drainage-works as a supplement. From the lessons of many municipal addresses I am led to think that the necessity of their combination is not always fully realised in this country. A municipality constructs water-works at a great cost, perhaps exhausting its credit in so doing; then when it finds that the drainage-works must follow, it turns round to the Government, and says "See what my virtue has brought me to; will you not replenish my empty purse?" Now, the advice that I would give to the Surat Municipality at the present juncture is this, follow an excellent example, namely, your own. Do what you did with the inundations and with the water-works. Make up your minds in advance what it is that you want, and propose to execute, and then bend all your energies and efforts in that direction. Do not act like the conjurer who tries to keep up three or four balls in the air at the same time. One is quite enough for a municipal committee in straitened circumstances.

CONSUMPTION OF TODDY.

Gentlemen, I have been informed that there are some respects in which Surat might itself lend greater support to the patriotic efforts of its municipality. I do not know why it is that this place should consume more toddy than any other town of similar size in India, or why its inhabitants should be reputed more extravagant at one end of the scale and less laborious at the other than the people of neighbouring localities. I am bound, however, to say that a consumption by a city population of less than 110,000 persons of twelve and-a-half lakhs of gallons of liquor in the year, seems to me to be exorbitant and to require explanation. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that in prosecuting your efforts on behalf of this city, you may also succeed in impressing upon your fellow-citizens the desirability, of accelerating the revival of your native town by a practice of the virtues of industry and self-discipline and that the community at large may be encouraged to emulate the excellent example set by their municipal representatives.

His Excellency and staff drove back to the station, and the special train left shortly before two o'clock for Bombay. A large crowd assembled to witness the departure.

THE VICEROY TO VISIT GOA.

THE "Luso-Concanim," an Anglo-Portuguese weekly, referring to the approaching visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to Goa writes:—"In according a royal welcome to Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India and Representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to Goa the Government have not only exhibited the good feelings of the 'traditional friendship' existing between the two Governments from time immemorial but also given a chance to the enterprising and adventurous sons of Goa, who are engaged in the various capacities in the freer atmosphere of British soil in amassing fortunes enabling them to enrich their mother-country and provide a happy home, to give a grand reception emanating out of pure gratitude—of which our countrymen will avail of. Preparations, we hope, will be on a large and befitting scale as the large amount sanctioned by our Government should admit of, that the Representative of our August Queen-Empress may prize the recollections of his short sojourn very dearly.

In "Goa Boletim" (the Official Gazette of Goa) of the 30th ultimo, appears a notification by Brigadier-General Luiz Carneiro De Souza e Faro, the President of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas (formerly Panjim, the capital of Portuguese-India) requiring the inhabitants of Ilhas to clean and limewash their houses before the 12th instant and to illuminate their houses on the night of the 13th idem by way of reception to his Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India.

THREE new songs by Captain A. C. Hickley, 3rd Gurkhas, are published by Messrs. Rose and Co., Bombay. "Sons of Britannia" is a spirited song in six-eight time, with an excellent taking chorus. "Lumsden's Horse" is in common time, and no mean musical exponent of the welcome that will be accorded to that gallant band on their return from South Africa. The refrain of these verses is given fortissimo:—"Then here's to the lads of Lumsden's Horse, Who fought for England's pride; To those we hail, and to those we mourn, And the flag for which they died; And when the brimming cup goes round Let every heart endorse; The fame of those who fought and fell in the ranks of "Lumsden's Horse." The words and music are well matched. The accompaniments of both songs are simple and sustaining. "Resignation" is in a different spirit, time and key, the first part is pathetic; the second changes to a brisker movement in the same key, the melody is soft and somewhat sad but very pretty, and the accompaniment is not difficult and has the lilt of the movement throughout. The words of the two first songs are by Captain V. Ormsley and those of "Resignation" by Alfred Slade.

LORD AND LADY CURZON'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

LAST evening, for the third time, the citizens of Bombay accorded a most hearty welcome to the Viceroy of India, Lord CURZON, since he arrived in this country. The first occasion of welcome was on the 30th December, 1898, when his Excellency, with Lady CURZON, arrived by the steam-ship Arabia, and landed in Bombay ere proceeding to Calcutta to take charge of the office of Viceroy. Nearly a year later, that is on the 8th November, 1899, Lord CURZON, after having finished his tour through Kathiawar, arrived by special train from Wadhwan and alighted at the Churney Road railway station, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by Bombay people a second time. On that occasion, his Excellency stayed at Government House, Malabar Point, as the guest of Lord Sandhurst on the 9th November, and left Bombay on the 10th. It will be noticed that yesterday's visit, when his Excellency received a third welcome, was a day earlier than that of last year, although the duration of his Excellency's stay in Bombay will be exactly the same then as now. His Excellency came alone last year, whereas he is accompanied by Lady Curzon during the present visit. The enthusiasm of the crowds last evening was, if anything, all the heartier for her ladyship's presence.

Good preparations had been made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities at the Grant Road station, where the special was to halt, for receiving the Viceroy and Lady Curzon in a befitting manner. The station had been gaily decorated for the occasion. The platform and its approaches were covered with crimson cloth. Plants, in tubs and pots, arranged in convenient spaces along the entire platform, added to the general attractions of light and colour. The station was closed to the public about the time of the arrival of the special; but crowds of spectators had taken possession of the passengers' overbridge, which spans the station across the two platforms. The roads opposite the station were thronged by a dense mass of spectators, while the windows and galleries of neighbouring houses, filled with ladies, gentlemen and children, presented an interesting scene.

Two State carriages, each with four horses and outriders, and other carriages with pairs of horses, were drawn up at the entrance to the station, as well an escort furnished by the Bombay Light Horse of forty rank-and-file under the command of Lieut. Heugh S. Symons, and the travelling escort furnished by the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of twenty-four men, under the command of Captain Macleod. His Excellency's arrival had been announced to be a private one; but there were present on the railway platform the few principal officials, who had been invited to meet the Viceroy on his alighting from the special. The arrangements made by Khan Bahadur Manekshah Doctor, Inspector of the Baroda Railway Police, under the orders of the Superintendent, for the preservation of regularity and order on the platform, were excellent. Among those present were:—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs; Captain S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northcote; Major Thompson, Commanding the Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Heugh S. Symons, of the Bombay Light Horse; Captain Pollard, Commanding the Governor's Bodyguard; and a few officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Precisely at 6-30 p.m. the special steamed into the station and the Viceroy, who was seen standing up in his saloon, was cheered by the crowd of people on the opposite platform. The special was composed of two royal saloons, one dining saloon, two first and two second class carriages, one cooking car, and one third class carriage. Lieutenant Colonel Olivier, Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. Hanson, Traffic Superintendent; and Superintendent Clabby arrived in charge of the train. Lord Curzon alighted from the saloon and General Ventris introduced to his Excellency the Officers and others present to meet him. After shaking hands with those present Lord and Lady Curzon, amidst the cheers of the vast assemblage, entered the first State carriage drawn by four horses. In a second State carriage drawn by four horses were seated members of the Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor. The procession of carriages, on leaving the station, emerged into the New Foras Road, thence mounting up the Frere Bridge, and passing by Gaumdavi Road, entered the Government House Lower Road, finally arriving at Malabar Point. The cortege was frequently cheered along the route. A salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning in connection with his Excellency's arrival. The members of the Staff who have arrived with his Excellency are Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Private Secretary; Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary; Captains Campbell, Backer-Carr, Tyrrell and Wilkinson, Aides-de-Camp; and Col. Fenn, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer.

H. E. the Viceroy will this afternoon leave the Government House, probably stopping at the Towers of Silence en route and will drive in state through the native town. The route will be, via Ridge and Gibb's Roads, Gowalia Tank Road over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road to Money School. From Money School the Viceregal carriage will turn into Kalbadevie Road and passing through Bhendy Bazaar and Parel Roads, Bellasis Road, Ripon Road and Morland Road will arrive at Gilder Street, and thence through Grant Road, over Frere Bridge, Gaumdevie and Walkeshwar Roads, return to Government House by the lower gate.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Professor Max Muller, an ideal Aryan—nay a true Rishi, has departed this life and his blessed soul has merged and assimilated into the supreme soul, it behoves all his students and admirers to come forward with liberal hearts and contribute their mites to raise a fund to commemorate his cherished name and along with it his unique scholarship and all he has done to revive the ancient literature of India. My countrymen, strike when the iron is hot. Let no time be lost. He who gives soon gives double. The all-devouring time sucks the essence of a thing delayed. The feeling cools down by procrastination and the matter ends in a fiasco. Rise, aye, therefore, Tagores, Duts, Ghoses, Boses, Mazmudars, Mansukhrams, Javerilals, Gokhales, Ranades, Bhandarkars, Tatas, Malabaris, Chandavarkars, Petits, Battliwalas, Wadias, Settias, Naidus, Aingars, Pillays, Iyers, and unstring your purses. It behoves you to raise a monument of gratitude. The departed soul cares not what you do or do not. Let every student and admirer of the late lamented Professor join the subscription list and then a munificent sum will at once be raised. This will enable any committee to found a prize or prizes towards the continuance of the object the Professor laboured for and devoted his life to. The memorial may take any other form that may be thought best. Something must be done, every Indian will admit; but what I mean is the sooner it is done the better. It facilitates the matter and gives it a charm. It is hardly necessary for the true Aryans to be cudgelled by me to action, nevertheless I do it because I maintain that procrastination is the thief of time; and what you can do to-day need not be deferred till to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

VEDANTIST.

THE BICYCLE MATCH: MORAN *VS.* DOHERTY.

THE committee of the Bombay Cyclists' Union having reinstated Moran as an amateur at a meeting held on Monday the five-mile race for a cup valued Rs. 200 will take place on the Maidan, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, at 5 p. m., to-day.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in Sind in Nov. and Dec.:—

Nov. 15, Thursday, leave Bombay (Grant Road), 9-5 p.m., mail train. Departure private.

Nov. 16, arrive Ahmedabad, 9-10 a.m.; leave Ahmedabad, 10 a.m. by special train; arrive Mehsana, 12-3 a.m.; leave Mehsana, 12-10 a.m.; arrive Palanpur, 2-3 p.m.; leave Palanpur, 2-11 p.m.; arrive Abu Road 3-30 p.m.; leave Abu Road, 3-40 p.m; arrive Nana, 5-10 p.m.; leave Nana, 5-13 p.m.; arrive Marwar Railway Junction, 8-5 p.m.; leave Marwar Railway Junction, 8-20 p.m.; arrive Luni Junction, 10-35 p.m., and leave Luni Junction, 10-40 p.m.

Nov. 17, Saturday, arrive Balotra, 1-14, a.m.; leave Balotra, 1-24 a.m.; arrive Barmer, 4-19 a.m.; leave Barmer 5 a.m.; arrive Chor, 12 a.m., stop to shoot; leave Chor, 4 p.m.; and arrive Pithoro (Akri), 6-30 p.m

Nov. 18, Sunday and 19, Monday, halt.

Nov. 20, Tuesday, leave Pithoro (Akri), 7-20 a.m., by special train; arrive Shadipalli, 7-50 a.m.; leave Shadipalli, 9-30 a.m., by special train, and arrive Hyderabad, 11-30 a.m., arrival public.

Nov. 21, Wednesday and 22, Thursday, halt.

Nov. 23, Friday, leave Hyderabad, 3-32 a.m., ordinary train, departure private, and arrive Khairpur, 11-49 a.m.

Nov. 24, Saturday and 25 Sunday, halt.

Nov. 26, Monday, leave Khairpur 8 a.m., by special train, arrive Sukkur, 9 a.m., arrival public.

Nov. 27, Tuesday, halt.

Nov. 28, Wednesday, leave Sukkur, 8 a.m., ordinary train and departure private; arrive Shikarpur, 9-34 a.m.; leave Shikarpur, 1-10 p.m., ordinary train; and arrive Jacobabad, 2-24 p.m., arrival public.

Nov. 29, Thursday, leave Jacobabad, 12 noon, by special train, departure private, and arrive Bubak Road, 5 p.m.

Nov. 30, Friday, halt.

Dec. 1, Saturday, leave Shewan Station, 10-3 p.m., by ordinary.

Dec. 2, Sunday, arrive Kotri, 1-41 a.m., and leave Kotri in steamer, 8 a.m.

Dec. 3, Monday, arrive Sujawal.

Dec. 4, Tuesday, 5 Wednesday and 6, Thurday, halt

Dec. 7, Friday, leave Sujawal, 7-30 a.m., and arrive Karachi, 7-14 p.m., arrival private.

Dec. 8, Saturday and 9, Sunday, stop.

Dec. 10, Monday, leave Karachi Cantonment, 7 a.m., by special train and arrive Keamari.

Dec. 11, Tuesday, leave Karachi, departure private.

Dec. 12, Wednesday, at sea.

Dec. 13, Thursday, arrive Bombay, 5 p.m., arrival public.

H. E. the Governor will be accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, C.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. C. F. Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer; and Captains the Hon. C. E. Greville, J. G. Greig, and M. D. Wood, Aides-de-Camp.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

YESTERDAY morning the first round of the Golf Competition for the Wimbledon Cup was played, when Messrs. O. Marshall and J. Stiven tied with scores of 42 each. Dr. MacDonald was next with 45 and Messrs. L. Stansfield and C. W. C. Carson each returned cards of 46. The other scores were Mr. M. J. Ker 47, Mr. H. G. W. Meikle 49, and Messrs. C. W. Francis and D. K. Love 50 each. The final will be played this morning.

A Handicap Competition was also played, the scores being as under:—

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

C. W. C. Carson	... ...	... 46 less 5	equal to	41
J. Stiven	... ...	... 42 scr.	,,	,, 42
M. J. Ker	... ...	... 47 less 5	,,	,, 42
O. Marshall	... ...	... 42 plus 2	,,	,, 44
L. Stansfield	... ...	... 46 less 2	,,	,, 44
Dr. MacDonald	... ...	... 45 scr.	,,	,, 45
C. W. Francis	... ...	... 50 less 4	,,	,, 46
E. Humphrey	... ...	... 52 ,, 6	,,	,, 46
D. K. Love	... ...	... 50 ,, 3	,,	,, 47
N. C. Owen	... ...	... 54 ,, 7	,,	,, 47
W. Shallard	... ...	... 55 ,, 8	,,	,, 47
D. Millar	... ...	... 51 ,, 3	,,	,, 48
H. G. W. Meikle	... ...	... 49 scr.	,,	,, 49
H. J. Henderson	... ...	... 53 less 4	,,	,, 49
E. E. Coombs	... ...	... 55 ,, 6	,,	,, 49
S. S. Story	... ...	... 56 ,, 7	,,	,, 49

MOURNING AND THE RECEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much pleased to read in your paper this morning the letter signed by "A Disappointed Mem-Saheb," for not only I, but several lady-friends of mine are in the same predicament about "mourning dress." I am sure when H. E. the Viceroy, in whose honor the reception is being given, arrives, he will, on the matter being represented to him, stretch a point in our favor and permit us to appear in the usual reception dress.

Time is, indeed, too short to order black kit now. Indeed I have tried hard, but dress-makers just now are very busy, and it is impossible to get the notified garb between now and to-morrow night, so I hope this appeal will be favourably considered by the officials at Malabar Point, and due intimation given to the public if the change I have suggested is decided upon.—Yours, &c.,

BROKEN-HEARTED ALICE.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

THE FAMINE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS still continue to drop in to the Famine Fund. The Mansion House has sent another lakh raising its total to nearly 56 lakhs. From Glasgow has come Rs. 15,000 and from Sydney the same amount besides smaller sums from the Australasian Colonies. The chief feature of the past fortnight has been the receipts from South Africa. It is not strange that those sorely tried Colonies should have been rather late in the field. Natal, however, showed the way two months ago and its example has been followed by Port Elizabeth which, in addition, to upward of the 10,000 sent before, has now remitted Rs. 3,630, besides Rs. 100 from the coloured children of St. Peter's Mission School in that town. Fort Beaufort has sent Rs. 495 and the Guild of Loyal Women of Uitenange in Cape Colony Rs. 615. The committee have now nearly 8 lakhs in hand which are being retained until the situation in the Deccan districts of Bombay developes, for there is a risk of distress being continued in that part of India for perhaps another year.

ROADS AT PALSANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Palsana, the head-quarters of the Palsana Mahal, Nowsari Prant, of the Gaekwar's territory, is situated about five miles from the Chalthan railway station of the Tapti Valley Railway. All the tract lying between the station and the town of Palsana belongs to the Gaikwar. A metal road connecting Palsana to the station was long ago proposed and sanctioned by his Highness the Maharaja, but it was taken up only last season as a relief-work and a good deal of earth-work appears to have been done. But much remains to be done. Owing to the vehicular traffic during the rains the road is altogether broken up, and with deep ruts one finds it very troublesome and wearisome to travel by the road. But the Gaekwar's officials are proverbially very slow in all their doings, and compare very unfavourably with their active brothers of the British Service. The British officers had to construct a road from the Bardoli station to the town of Bardoli, though not so long as Palsana-road, and we have it now ready for use. Let us hope, that the Diwan Saheb will direct the State P. W. D. officials to resume the work at once.—Yours, &c.,

Palsana, Oct. 30. X.

THE mystery of dust at sea is discussed but not solved in the first number of a new periodical, "The Mariner and Engineering Record." Those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning, and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, nevertheless, if the decks are not swept at nightfall, an enormous quantity of dust will quickly collect. Of course, on the modern "liner," the burning of hundreds of tons of coal every twenty-four hours, and the myriads of football daily, would account for a considerable accumulation of dust, but on a "Wind-jammer," manned with a dozen hands or less, no such dust-producing agencies are at work. And yet the records of sailing ships show that they collect more sea dust than does a steamer. No fewer than twenty-four and a half barrels of fine dust were swept from the decks of an American sailing ship during a ninety-seven days' voyage from New York to San Francisco. The captain of this vessel, a man of scientific tastes, made careful observations on the mystery of sea-dust, but beyond the wear and tear of the sails and rigging, a quite negligible factor, he could assign absolutely no perceptible cause for the formation of dust on board his ship.

H. E. LORD CURZON ON NATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with his Excellency the Viceroy's recent great speech regarding famine matters, his Excellency is reported to have said as follows:—"The native of India has not yet reached as high a standard of practical philanthropy and charity as might reasonably be expected" and "surely it behoves the more affluent of the native community not to lag behind in the succour of those of their own race and creed." In this connection I would venture to remark that the public lists of donations on which apparently his Excellency bases his conclusions are misleading, insomuch that the amounts entered therein represent but a fraction of what is actually spent by these gentlemen in connection with the famine. Government may not believe it but there really is a tangible connection between this peculiarity and Income Tax Assessment. Moreover numerous native associations exist all over the country, who, in case of emergency, demand from all merchants having their agencies in the various towns, a certain percentage (12 per cent.) on all transactions, and in this way native merchants often pay twelve times the amount shown against their names in the public list. The money so obtained is carefully and judiciously expended by these associations for the relief of the famine-stricken. Many natives, too, are averse to entrusting money to any Government Agency, for all well know that native charitable committees can make Rs. 1,000 go twice as far as Government servants can for obvious reasons. As a native of India, I must confess that too many of my fellow-countrymen will not subscribe at all, unless they know that their names will be published; and this class of people subscribe large amounts either to curry favour with those in authority, or for the gratification of having their names bracketed in the newspapers with those of Baronets, Knights and other illustrious personages. It is not fair, however, to judge all natives by this standard, as there exists in all towns in India a class of well-to-do natives who are full of the milk of human kindness, and delight in doing good by stealth, who do not wish to proclaim their good deeds from the house-tops, and who do not consider that the be-all and end-all of their existence is to see their names published in the newspapers. I can vouch for the fact that this class does exist, but they are not very numerous; nevertheless some will be found, in every town in India, and it is on their behalf that I write. All India rejoices in the knowledge that his Excellency Lord Curzon is one of the most enlightened Viceroys who has ever ruled over them, and they all have the utmost confidence in his regard for them, their institutions, and national customs; but they cannot expect that, after only two years' sojourn amongst them his Excellency has acquired such an expert knowledge as to make him independent of outside, respectful criticism, and I am sure that he would be the last man to assert that he has nothing more to learn about the natives in India. Viceroys are accustomed to view us and our actions through official spectacles, and we all know how very much out of focus they are at times and what distorted results obtain; but with a Private Secretary by his side, who has passed his official life amongst us, who if reports speak true, like the paladins of yore, viz., Malcolm, Mount-Stuart Elphinstone, Bartle Frere, Neville-Chamberlain, Nicholson, Edwardes and a host of other true friends of India, has learnt to think with our minds, and sympathise with our aspirations, and to possess an intimate knowledge of all our institutions, it seems strange that his Excellency Lord Curzon should have been misled into condemning the natives of India as a whole for uncharitableness, on account of the smallness of the entries in the public famine subscription lists. The existence of the class of unostentatious natives has never seemingly been brought to the knowledge of his Excellency. But for the exertions of this class of generous men what I would ask would have been the fate during this past disastrous famine of the proud Rajputs, the high caste Hindus, the Girassias, Bhayads and proud but respectable Mahomedans, who are "too proud to beg, too honest to steal" who die of starvation rather than ask for charity, and who are quite beyond the reach of official relief which is necessarily so inelastic and hidebound. If it were possible to obtain statistics of the enormous sums of money which have been expended all over India by these angels in disguise, it would astonish the world. To evidence the existence of the class of natives referred to, I am in a position to relate the doings of a private Mahomedan gentleman in Bombay during the past famine, whose name appears in the official lists for only Rs. 1,000. When the famine first began to assume a serious aspect, this gentleman heard of the terrible condition of enceinte women in Kathiawar who with their children had been cruelly abandoned by their male relatives and natural protectors on account of their helplessness, and who were said to be wandering about in the jungles in a starving condition. Fired with zeal for these unfortunates this fine old philanthropist went to Kathiawar and arranged for accommodation to be provided for such women and their children, replete with all necessary convenience; and then sent his agents all over the province to bring in all such women and their children they could find, who had been abandoned in the jungles. Other men also searched for these women in their homes all over Kathiawar and arrangements were made to supply these outsiders with everything which natives usually consider necessary on such occasions. This form of special relief was as a rule continued to these outsiders for two months from the date of confinement. Those who were delivered in his lying-in hospital were kept there, according to their physical condition, for two to three months after their delivery and were then discharged with permission to attend daily at the famine camp to receive cooked food suitable for themselves and their children. In this manner over 1,200 women were delivered without a single casualty having occurred amongst them, and 4,000 children were rescued from the jaws of death. The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans amongst the above was 90 per cent. In addition to the above at great expense he constructed and opened in Dhoraji, for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the surrounding districts, a famine camp in August, and a poor-house in September. The following statement gives in a comprehensive form the operations of the camp and poor-house:—

Number of inmates of the Poor House. Famine Camp.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Cooked rations supplied.
August	...	...	...	6,606
September	69	69	69	66,890
October	411	362	179	16,100
November	691	742	765	12,

time given to these people to enable them to procure other necessaries. 6,000 maunds of grain were sent to Banswara in Central India for distribution to all deserving people, and the cost of carriage in this case added 50 per cent. to the cost of the grain. Both grain and money for the relief of Girassias and Bhayads, who would otherwise have starved, was offered to and accepted by those who were responsible for their welfare. Those who would care to learn more about the practical philanthropy and universal, unostentatious charity of this gentleman, are referred to the issue of the "Capital" for the 9th August, 1900. Here then we have an example of a native gentleman, whose love for his fellow-creatures has induced him thus, unostentatiously, to extend a generous helping hand to all who required assistance, without distinction of caste or creed, and doubtless there are thousands of other equally generous natives of India who have done likewise, proportionately to their means, without their good deeds having been trumpeted all over the world. As regards the total cost of the noble work done in Kathiawar and elsewhere during the late famine by the gentleman whom I have quoted, I am not an expert in such matters, but I am sure that it could not have been done except at enormous expense and those who wish to work it out can do so from the figures I have supplied. In conclusion I would venture to hope that with such an instance of universal charity and practical philanthropy (which, as I have shown by is no means an isolated one) before him, his Excellency the Viceroy will, with his well-known love of justice, be pleased to modify somewhat the unfavourable opinion he has seemingly formed as to the want of charity and practical philanthropy of the natives of India as a whole.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

[His Excellency admitted that there were "individual examples of remarkable generosity." That referred to by "Observer" is evidently one of them.—ED., *B. G.*]

GUJARATHI VS. MARATHA GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Soon after the Social Conference at Satarawe saw Professors Karve and Bhate and Mr. Bhajekar visiting Bijapur and Dharwar delivering lectures and securing sympathisers in the cause of social reform. While we admire the self-sacrifice and moral courage of these young Maratha graduates, let us examine what our Gujarathi graduates—some professors and masters, some sub-judges and mamlatdars and a host of our High Court pleaders—are doing in this direction.

As soon as they have graduated, they leave the college and without any noble aims try to find out some employment. When they have succeeded in securing service they go on plodding and pass their lives in making money for themselves and their relations. Beyond this, most of them seem to do nothing. They do not free themselves nor do they try to free their brothers from the injurious and ruinous customs of their forefathers. They blindly stick to the old customs, though admittedly injurious. Some of them prefer to have more wives than one, some who become widowers select young unmarried girls for their wives and some try to keep up the artificial position and ruinous ambition of their forefathers, spending or making others spend money beyond their means. Some say they must follow the directions of their aunts and near relations in matters social and try to show to the people that they are helpless, though in a good many ways they infringe the directions of their elders. Some of them make much of, or rather abuse their degree and position and try to extort as much money as possible from the father-in-law, when they have to remarry. Some are quite unable to distinguish between a right and a wrong cause, material gain and vain-glory. Is it not a misnomer to call such men graduates

Thus we see the whole course of life of our Gujarathi graduates marked with apathy, narrow-mindedness and want of moral courage. If they are not able to lead, they even do not follow the leaders, and what is worse is that some of them try to subvert the good work done by local samajs which have been working for the last few years on the line of least resistance.

How unfavourable do the Gujarathi graduates compare with the Maratha graduates? However, let us hope, we will have in Gujarath some day a Ranade, a Bhandarkar, a Chandavarkar, a Karve, or a Bhate.—Yours, &c.,

X.

LOTTERY IN DHORAJI GONDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While praises are sung everywhere of the progress made in every direction by the Gondal State, one fails to see why a public act of the ruler of the State should not be given due publicity. It is a lottery business opened at Dhoraji, under the sanction of the Maharaja, in connection with the panjrapol there. For the preservation and maintenance of the cattle in the panjrapol, it is proposed to raise one lakh of rupees by lottery. Each ticket is worth rupee one. While travelling one day in August last by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, I happened to be a fellow-passenger with the agent for the sale of tickets. At the Nowsari station after some tickets were sold, the agent handed over a hand-bill. I was quite surprised to see an enlightened Chief sanctioning the starting of a lottery. As the prospectus says the Diwan is the patron, and other officers of the State act as members of the committee. The Chief knows it well; I believe that the starting of a lottery has a demoralizing effect upon the people, and it being so the Indian Penal Code Sec. 294 A provides punishment for keeping a lottery office. It is clear that the keeping of a lottery office in British India is thus prohibited by a Statute. Though Gondal is outside British India it is governed on much the same principles, as British India! If money was necessary to save cattle, the Chief could have well afforded to make a princely grant from his State Treasury, restricting if the State coffer could not bear it, his own expenses by curtailing one or two trips to Europe. If it were a sound principle to raise money by means of lotteries would not the British Government have taken it up long before the Chief sanctioned it for the preservation of the famine-stricken people of Gujarat? We hope that his Highness the Thakor Saheb will, before long, see his way to discountenance this objectionable way of raising money.—Yours, &c.,

PASSENGER.

INDIAN INVENTION AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary during the week ending 27th October, 1900:—John, Wallace, civil engineer, of 27 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in the jointing of furniture; Waller Francis Reid, civil engineer of Fieldside, Addlestone, Surrey, England, and the Velvril Company, limited, manufacturers, of 139 Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, England, for coverings suitable for the drawing rolls used in spinning; The Cotton Seed Oil Syndicate, limited, of 8 Drape's Gardens, London, England, for improvements in or relating to the bleaching of oils and fats; Frank Coit Johnson, merchant and manufacturer, of 110 Worth Street, city, county and state of New York, U. S. A, for improvements relating to apparatus for use in connection with the mercerizing of yarn; John Darling, engineer, of Gallowflats, Rutherglen, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with the windows of railway carriages, cabs, omnibuses, ships, and such like; Anders Christian Anderson and Laurits Sophus Anderson, saddlers, both of Odense, Denmark for a method of automatically producing a constant air-pressure in pneumatic tyres with appurtenant apparatus; Herbert Angus Pengelly Phillips, manufacturer, of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for a combination bye-pass gas tap or cock to be known as "The Phillips' Combination Bye-pass"; Frederic Godfrey Hughes, legal manager, National Mutual Buildings, Collins and Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved bandoleer or cartridge belt for carrying ammunition for magazine rifles and other small arms.

A LUCKY PRIMA DONNA.

MADAME ALVA, the celebrated operatic singer, has been in luck. According to the "Catholic Times," she has just been left by will by a wealthy Australian upwards of £35,000 free of legacy duty, to use the words of the testator, "in recognition of her goodness of heart in singing one afternoon at the convent at Bendigo to a number of nuns . . . as well as of her magnificent endowments as a rare singer and a self-sacrificing, charitable, and Christian woman." The incident occurred at Bendigo, Victoria, during Madame Alva's professional visit to Australian in 1898, when she volunteered to sing for the nuns of that town, just before their going into "retreat," the whole of an evening's programme. This legacy is about £5,000 a song. Madame Alva has recently purchased a beautiful villa on the Lake of Como, Italy.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

"THE NOBLE LORD" AT THE CRITERION.

REAPPEARANCE OF MADAME PATTI.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

IN addition to a treat in store for the picture lover there is excellent fare provided at the Modern Gallery, where the London Sketch Club, under the presidency of Mr. George C. Haite and Mr. Dudley Hardy, is showing a large collection of pictures, sketches, and studies. To-morrow the favoured ones are invited by the President and Council of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours to a private view of the sketches and studies prepared by its members in the autumn, and in the course of a fortnight Messrs. Agnew will open an exhibition of pictures by living English artists, of whom we hope none but the best—irrespectively of names and titles—will be chosen. There are many minor exhibitions open and promised, but undoubtedly the "fixture" of most interest in the future is the Black and White Exhibition to be held next month at South Kensington.

The vast body of the public has neither time nor opportunity to see paintings, but the illustrated books and periodicals are under its nose every day in the year. It is a lamentable, but undeniable, fact that Great Britain is distinctly behind France, Germany, and America in the matter of its illustrations. We have the artists, but the public do not understand the good ones, and are content with slipshod and pretentious amateur work which is a lasting disgrace both to the publishers and the periodicals. The one answer to any criticism is that the public "do not understand" good work, and that it is wasting money to provide them with it. Recent experience in America, and in at least one publication nearer home, has given a decided contradiction to this view, and the Black and White Exhibition at Kensington comes at an opportune moment. It will consist of etchings and lithographs and of drawings in all mediums, and in the case of the latter the reproduction will be shown side by side with the original.

We are to suppose now that we are at the beginning of the winter "art season," and in support of this fiction the announcements of coming fixtures and private views come with every post in number sufficient to gladden the heart of the enthusiast, while many exhibitions have already thrown wide their doors. Chief of the latter is the show opened at the Crystal Palace last Monday, arranged by "a committee of professional artists," with Sir Edward Poynter at its head. Previous exhibitions at the Crystal Palace have not been remarkable for impressing any lasting influence upon English art, and the "furniture picture," beloved by the amateur for its cheapness rather than its merit, has always been prominent on the line. But of course the President of the Royal Academy will have changed all this, and, in lending his name, will have seen to it that mediocrity is banished from Sydenham. His hands have not been tied by a council eager in the assertion of its opinion; he has not been hemmed about by a band of aged painters clamorous to have its rights.

London theatrical managers are understood to be rubbing their hands with satisfaction at present over the fact that despite the war and the General Election the autumn season has been an abnormally successful one. Receipts and attendances have alike been good. This applies to the West-end theatrical area particularly, but no doubt the remark also holds good as regards the suburban area. There are some twenty theatres running in the West-end at present, and, but for the fact that theatrical buildings are limited in number, there would be one or two additional houses open, as several venturesome spirits are understood to be anxious to enter upon the hazardous path of lesseeship; and the time would at least seem to be opportune for theatrical enterprise. The Gaiety Company the other day declared a dividend of 20 per cent., and long dividends may be forthcoming from other houses after the spell of sunshine which would still seem to be blazing over dramatic London. From a psychological point of view it is not altogether difficult to gauge the present theatrical boom. It is apparent that managers have been fortunate enough to strike the particular tune to which the public was prepared to pipe at this special and rather critical period from an entertainment point of view.

Despite trade depression and national mourning the public has shown a willingness to be amused provided the appropriate fare was forthcoming, and an analysis of the plays at the different theatres shows the popular bent of mind. At seven theatres comedies occupy the boards; at four light operas and musical plays are running; at a similar number farces—the term is used in a general rather than a particular sense—hold the stage; at three melodrama is being performed, and at one only is the classical lamp burning. The analysis may not indicate the highest dramatic taste, but the craving is not a low one, and it is easily traceable to the outcome of the national feelings at present. During the past year bursts of sorrow and joy have affected the public in an altogether unprecedented manner, and comedy, as interpreted on the stage, has thus appealed to the national sentiment in a unique way. Comedy has thus become for the time being the popular form of theatrical amusement, and happily the seven comedies which have found popular favour are all or nearly all written by leading or at least clever and capable dramatists.

The audience at the Criterion on Thursday night could not fail to be struck by the remarkable coincidence that Captain Marshall's new comedy, like Mr. Cecil Raleigh's romantic drama, produced only the other day at Drury Lane, comprises among its dramatis personæ an English Prime Minister, and also a Leader of the Opposition. The author of "The Noble Lord" has, indeed, gone, as folk say, "one better" than the author of "The Price of Peace," and provided his list of personages with a Leader of the Irish party. It must not, however, be inferred that his political creations are of the grave and sombre stamp of the two eminent politicans whom Mr. Henry Neville and Mr. Abingdon respectively impersonate with such impressive seriousness. Melodarma—as far, at least, as we have any evidence—is not much in Captain Marshall's way. He is the inventor of a new vein of comedy, in which humour and sentiment are ingeniously blended with a fantastic and satirical spirit and illumined here and there by a touch of true poetry. Unfortunately, in his latest production poetry, sentiment, and fancy are entirely wanting, and the spectator is puzzled to say whether his piece is intended as a political satire or a distorted picture of life or a depotised, variation upon the theme of Lord Tennyson's "Princess" The Lady Ida in this case is the beautiful Baroness Macray, of Clantyre, a lady who holds Women's Rights meetings in the drawing-room of her mansion in Carlton House Terrace, and will bestow her hand and fortune on no man who is not ready and able to secure the passing at least through the Commons of her ladyship's own Bill, for the Emancipation of Women. This resolution practically confines her choice to Lord Archibald Melrose, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Hon. Oliver Watson M.P., Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Terence O'Hagan, M.P., the Leader of the Irish party. The lady's inclination is manifestly for the first of the trio and Lord Archibald, in spite of his cynical and bantering moods, betrays a like predilection; but he is resolutely opposed to the Women's Rights movement. Mr. Watson is more avowedly captivated by the lady's charms, and is perfectly ready to further her views; but the master of the situation is the more blustering admirer O'Hagan for it is admitted that the passing or defeat of the Bill will depend upon "the Irish vote." In her extremity, the Baroness gives encouragement to this boisterous personage, and only asks leave to postpone her reply to his offer till the last moment—which means the very eve of the division. This leads to the most amusing scene in the piece, occupying the second act. We are once more in the drawing-room at Carlton House Terrace, with a view of the Horse Guards' Parade and the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament through the open windows. A telephone is established between the house and the Baroness's drawing-room, by means of which the lady and her Irish adorer carry on their negotiations. The prospect of a lifetime with Mr. O'Hagan, however, proves too much, and the lady transfers her attentions to the patient and devoted Watson. But a pert and forward young lady, Palmyra, daughter of the Duchess of Middlesex, has already marked Mr. Watson for her own, to which end she endeavours to promote the marriage with O'Hagan by personating the Baroness, and whispering in her name through the telephone, the desired assent. This scheme, though successful for a time, is discovered, whereupon, with the connivance of her mother, a similar trick is played upon Lord Archibald with a similar object, whereby he his persuaded that her ladyship has waived her prime condition. All these plans, however, are exposed, and the third act carries us to the Hall at Clantyre, where we are introduced to preparations for the marriage after the Scottish manner between the Baroness and Mr. Watson. It will thus be seen that Captain Marshall's piece ends where Mr. Barrie's latest play begins. We wish we could add that its humour is here equally fresh and spontaneous. It would be long to tell; nor would it profit much to relate how the wits of the resourceful Lady Palmyra are again exercised to prevent the union and substitute for Mr. Watson his rival, Lord Archibald, who had generously consented to act as his best man; or how the exuberant O'Hagan, who had been supposed to be drowned, turns up once more, but only to discover that the Baroness has abandoned her Women's Rights Bill, and unconditionally bestowed her hand on the fortunate Premier.

It will be seen from these indications that Mr. Marshall's story is extravagant even beyond the recognised limits of farce: it is also unfortunately trivial in its incidents. Nor can his political portraits claim even the merit of being good caricature. There is for all that a fair amount of amusing dialogue, of which Mr. Bourchier and his excellent company made the most. Miss Edis Jeffreys did her best to give plausibility to the actions and utterances of the politically enthusiastic Baroness, and Mr. Bourchier did all that could be done to make the Prime Minister a plausible personage; nor was it the fault of Mr. Weedon Grossmith or Mr. George Giddens that their respective impersonations of the helpless Leader of the Opposition and the grotesque Leader of the Irish party were felt to want the abundant humour which we are accustomed to expect at the hands of these admirable actors. Perhaps the most acceptable character sketches were Mrs. Charles Calvert's painfully common-sense Marchioness of Middlesex, and Miss Annie Hughes' amusing little intrigue and coquette the Lady Palmyra Fenton. Certainly no personage of the cast was more successful in awakening laughter, though the house was in an indulgent mood, and if their reception of the author was not wholly favourable, cheered the performers at the close of the play without stint or reserve.

A crowded and enthusiastic house greeted the first London performance of "Kitty Grey"—as revised on musical comedy lines—at the Kennington Theatre on Monday. The piece has plenty of movement and colour; it is well staged and capably presented. Originally a farce adapted from MM. Mars and Hennequin's comedy, "Les Fetards," it is, of course, characteristically and in one or two instances very markedly French. The first scene of the second act is perhaps the strongest and decidedly the most amusing. We are introduced to Kitty Grey's dressing room at the Frivolity Theatre. It is the scene where the temporarily deserted wife seeks the sanctum of the popular comedy actress in order to glean from her some insight into the secret—the talisman—which keeps a husband's love fixed upon his wife. The advice she obtains enables her to succeed in her object; only, however, after discovering that her husband is in love with Kitty herself, and, worse still, that Kitty Grey for once is in love with her gallant. Kitty, nevertheless, controls her passion and promises the wife to have nothing to do with her husband, murmuring in return for the thanks of the wife, "No, not a good woman, only an honest one." Miss Evie Green's appearance as Kitty was the feature of the performance. She acted with great artistic charm and naturalness, and her singing of "The Merry Ma'm'selle" was listened to with hearty enjoyment. Miss Ethel Sydney gave a clever portrayal of the wavering moods of the erring husband's wife—as attractive in her gay as in her grave moments. As Lord Plantagenet, Mr. G. P. Huntley subtley mirrored the absurdities of the gentlemanly dude. Mr. Maurice Farkoa as the husband and Mr. Harry Monkhouse as the King were excellent, while Miss Lillie Belmore was very clever and humorous as Mrs. Bright, the "dresser" to Kitty.

Madame Patti made her only appearance this autumn at the Albert Hall on Thursday evening, and drew a large and enthusiastic audience, much larger, indeed, than is nowadays usual at miscellaneous concerts. Madame Patti, it appears, has only recently returned from a holiday tour abroad, visiting the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and likewise singing at Stockholm, her husband's native place. The trip seems to have done her good, and the veteran prima donna was certainly in excellent voice. As usual at these concerts Madame Patti was down to sing three songs, and contributed an equal number of encores. This time, however, she for once extended her repertory, not only singing Donizetti's "O luce di quest'anima," from "Linda di Chamounix" (a reminiscence of the sixties at Covent Garden, and also familiar at the Patti concerts), but likewise giving Desdemona's Cavatina, "Assisa a pie," from Rossini's now almost forgotten opera "Otello," and also Grieg's "Solvejgs Lied" a song already popular enough in the concert room. To all these and especially to Rossini's music, an excellent example of a school now passing away and in which few prime donne besides Madame Patti are now trained, the great artist did, of course, the fullest possible justice. As encores she gave Mozart's "Voi che sapete," declining a second encore Tosti's Serenata and, lastly, the inevitable "Home sweet Home" without which a Patti concert would hardly be complete. The insatiable public even wanted more but Mr. Percy Harrison came forward to explain that the artist had already left. The rest of the programme was for the most part devoted to well-known songs rendered by eminent artists; Miss Ada Crossley for example singing Giordani's "Jaro mio ben" Mr. Ben Davies the Flower song from Carmen," and Mr. Santley that fine air Ma Quando from Verdi's early opera "I Lombardi." Madame Patti is now going on a tour of nine concerts in different provincial cities under the management of Mr. Percy Harrison.

THE WESTERN INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

THE Convention of Sunday School Workers of Western India was resumed yesterday morning when the delegates assembled at the Free Church, Esplanade, The Rev. C. W. Thorne presided over a moderate attendance.

The Rev. H. G. Bissell, of Ahmednagar, read a paper on "Methods of Organising and Conducting Sabbath Schools among non-Christian Children." He advocated a better system of village organisation, and suggested that schools should be located in easily accessible places and made as attractive as possible. Good leaders and teachers were required, and those who were singers should be specially selected. He considered the teaching should be done in a fresh and lively manner, and that musical instruments and text cards could be used with advantage. He advocated a simple method of teaching in presenting Christian truths to non-Christian children.

A paper by the Rev. T. Davis on "The Social and Moral Influence of Christian Teaching on Indian Children" was in the absence of the writer, read by one of the delegates. The paper deals with Indian Christian home life, which Mr. Davis stated was practically non-existent in the city of Bombay. He hoped to see more Sunday schools opened, and felt assured that native Christian teachers would readily come forward to carry on the work.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott contributed a paper on "The Sabbath School as a Missionary Agency," and advocated the plainest manner of teaching, for to teach anything that children could not comprehend was only time wasted. He also considered that the teachers and the manner of teaching might be greatly improved in the existing schools.

A discussion followed, in which it was suggested that certain text-books should be printed in the vernacular.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Gray, it was resolved that the secretaries should be directed to bring the matter before the next meeting of the committee for discussion.

Last night the delegates met at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grant Road, when the Rev. Dr. Abbott presided. Papers were read as follows:—"Objective Methods of Teaching," by Miss Edgs; "Helpful Methods of Bible Study," by Miss Nicholls; "Hints on Dealing with Children," by Mr. J. McDonald, and "The Art of Questioning," by the Rev. R. Burges, General Secretary of the India Sunday School Union.

MILITARY NEWS.

2nd-Lieutenants Russell, 16th Lancers, and Coe, Royal West Surrey Regiment, have been permitted to retire by resignation of their commissions.

Captains Stephenson and Macafee, Lieutenants Barnes, Ash, and Couchman, 1st Middlesex Regiment, are ordered to proceed to England.

Lieutenant R. Ruxton, Essex Regiment, and Lieutenant C. Gordon, West Yorkshire Regiment, are instructed to join the Chinese Regiment at once.

The Government have ruled that pending the resumption of regular trooping, departmental, warrant and non-commissioned officers invalided or retired may be granted free passage home by private vessel for themselves and their families,

The following appointments have been made:—

5th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant E. S. Forbes to be Adjutant.

33rd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant E. H. Dunsford to be Quarter-Master.

Guides Cavalry—Lieutenant C. W. Carey to be Adjutant.

28th Bombay Pioneers.—Lieutenant N. C. Bannatyne, Unattached List is posted as Supernumerary.

27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Dodd to be Adjutant.

28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. L. Tomkins to be Adjutant.

1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant R. N. Macpherson, from the 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Double Company Officer.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. R. Bally, from the Northampton Regiment, to be officiating Double Company Officer.

11th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. A. Elphinstone Dalrymple, from the East Surrey Regiment, officiates as Double Company Officer.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. G. Anderson, from the North Stafford Regiment, officiates as Double Company Officer.

4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—2nd-Lieutenant Skinner, from the Hampshire Regiment, to be Double Company Officer.

5th Bombay Infantry.—Captain C. H. C. Grace to be third Double Company Commander pro tem Captain H. Brand to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Cama, presiding. The following director's report was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to lay before you the twentieth annual report of the operations of the Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1900. The directors regret to have to observe that owing to the high price of cotton and the unremunerative character of working, the mill had to be stopped for work from 17th February last. The operations of the Company to date, have resulted in a net loss of Rs. 47,960-14-9 for the year, after taking credit for Rs. 8,809-11-8, being the amount of the entire commission generously given up by the agents. The total amount now standing to the debit of profit and loss accounts is Rs. 1,63,695-9-0. The directors regret to have to say that the financial position on the Company is most unsatisfactory. Beyond the amount due to the debenture-holders, there is a large sum owing to the agents for advances. As the agents are also holders of 3-7th of the total amount of the debentures, they are practically the largest creditors, but almost wholly unsecured. Under the circumstances they are naturally unwilling to make any further advances to the Company. So long as they did their best to help it with their finances there was a chance of retrieving the Company's position. But your directors do not see how there can be any now, unless the shareholders come forward to extricate the Company; and it is for them to seriously consider what measures they propose taking in the matter. If they cannot offer any solution, then, the only course open to them is to put up the Company's property for sale. For this purpose the shareholders will be asked to pass the necessary resolution. The mill buildings and machinery, together with the little stock on hand of yarn and stores, have been insured for Rs. 6,61,000-0-0. Two of your directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report was adopted. Two of the directors Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas and Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the current year. The auditors were re-appointed and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75 each per annum. It was also resolved "that in the opinion of the Company it is desirable that the Company's property mortgaged to the debenture holders be sold subject to such terms and conditions as the directors may think fit and further that the directors be authorised to sell the said property with the consent of the Trustees for the debenture holders or to join the said Trustees in effecting the said sale and further that the directors do and perform all such acts and deeds as they may think proper in effecting the said sale."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ELGIAN COAL MINING.

THE total production of coal in the Hainaut last year was 15,581,380 tons, as compared with 15,861,160 tons in 1898, showing a falling off of 274,780 tons, or 1 3-4 per cent., last year. This falling off was due to a strike among the miners from the middle of April to the middle of May. The output in the second half of last year was 163,500 tons more than in the corresponding six months of 1898. The average price of the coal produced in the Hainaut last year was 10s. per ton, as compared with 8s. 9d. per ton in 1898, showing an advance of 1s. 3d. per ton last year. The course of coal mining in the Hainaut during the ten years ending with 1899 inclusive was as follows: Production—1899, 15,581,380 tons; 1898, 15,861,160 tons; 1897, 15,422,800 tons; 1896, 15,491,320 tons; 1895, 14,842,430 tons; 1894, 15,016,050 tons; 1893, 14,071,430 tons; 1892, 14,253,700 tons; and 1891, 14,250,340 tons. Value—1899, 7,810,457*l.*; 1898, 6,959,448*l.*; 1897, 6,295,044*l.*; 1896, 5,944,772*l.*; 1895, 5,594,412*l.*; 1894, 5,572,784*l.*; 1893, 5,233,440*l.*; 1892, 5,812,124*l.*; and 1891, 7,099,032*l.* The profits realised have experienced very great fluctuations during the last 10 years, having been 983,824*l.* in 1899, 617,253*l.* in 1898, 512,928*l.* in 1897, 312,93*l.* in 1896, 268,496*l.* in 1895, 265,703*l.* in 1894, 102,268*l.* in 1893, 299,846*l.* in 1892 and 989,093*l.* in 1891. The profit realised per ton in each year was accordingly: 1899, 1s. 4d.; 1898, 9 3-4d.; 1897, 8 1-4d.; 1896, 5d.; 1895, 4 1-2d.; 1894, 4 1-2d.; 1893, 3d.; 1892, 5d.; and 1891, 1s. 7 1-2d. The increase in the net profits observable during the last three years was established in spite a very substantial increase (11 1-2) per cent. in wages. Since 1893, the general increase in wages has been as much as 30 3-8 per cent. There would clearly have been no increase in profits but for the exceptionally high prices which have been current of late for coal upon European markets. The average wages paid per man employed in Hainaut coal mining last year were as nearly as possible 3s. 4d. per day. The number of persons employed in coal mining in the Hainaut in 1899 was 63,839 below ground, and 34,359 above ground, making an aggregate of 101 198. By virtue of a law passed by the Belgian Legislature in December 1899, for the regulation of female labour, no girls below twenty years of age, are now allowed to be employed in Belgian mines. The legislation of 1889 has led to a great contraction of female labour in Belgian coal workings. In 1891 the number of women and young girls employed below ground was 3468; in 1899 the corresponding total had been reduced to 251, and all these were women above twenty-one years of age. The average depth of coal mined in the Hainaut last year was 1583ft. The deepest pit was No. 18 of the Produits Colliery. The production of coke in the Hainaut last year was 1,670,020 tons. This coke was produced by 2,947 furnaces, spread over 33 works and employing 2046 workpeople. The production of coke in 1898 was 1,597,770 tons. The quantity of coal used in the production of coke in the Hainaut last year was 2,251,830 tons, as compared with 2,104,190 tons in 1898. It will be seen that the average return obtained last year was 74 per cent., or about the same as in 1898. The production of agglomerates in the Hainaut last year was 923,290 tons; the consumption of coal was 923,750 tons, and the number of persons employed was 1039. The corresponding production of agglomerates in 1898 was 1,119,180 tons the consumption of coal being 1,015,610 tons.—"Engineering."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THREE TYROLESE PASSES.

THERE has always been to me something fascinating in the idea of a pass. Even in those dreadful days when geography was a thing of dull facts, and strings of names endless and unmeaning, when year by year the page of Alpine passes came round to be learnt by heart, with routes and heights and names all laid out in most unromantic dulness, even then they conjured up pictures of dangerous snow drifts, poor storm-tossed travellers, and of heroic rescues by dogs and monks that were certainly never found in that stupid book I remember so well; and now, when geography has become a real thing, and its names are no longer lifeless, the fascination still remains. A pass is always worth trouble to explore, yet the country it will lead us to, the people to whom it will introduce us, are all unknown quantities that may bring us unlooked-for pleasures and delights. For although guide-books lay out before us the whole bill of fare, they cannot entirely take from our walks the valuable quality of unexpectedness. We do not all see alike. And often what is to us the choicest morsel is by them entirely overlooked or forgotten.

In South Tyrol the passes are both easy and interesting. They lead us right away from railways and diligence roads. They are quite lonely and solitary. Even in the season, when all the world is walking or climbing, we go the whole day without meeting more than one or two Germans, a cow-herd, or a guide. Now and again we find a hospice or an inn conveniently situated on the heights; and there we may perhaps meet some human beings eating soup with vigour, and the various "bratens" with an appetite born of the keen mountain air. After that, however, they vanish and we vanish. And by some curious chance we see each other no more for the rest of the day.

Going into the country this year without any knowledge of its highways or of its byways, our passes were taken at haphazard. St. Ulrich, Pieve di Cadore, and Misurina were the points to which our lines were drawn; and these points were to be reached on foot, for railways and diligences we could no longer endure. Moreover our luggage was an incubus we would away with, and it clung to us tightly whilst we remained on the high roads of civilisation.

So after crawling over the Brenner railway to Waidbruck we shook ourselves free of all impedimenta and started with knapsack and stick, feeling as if all the world were ours to do what we liked with. Nothing could take it from us.

Starting up the Grodnerthal, we went up to St. Ulrich, the village of wood-carvers, and on to Plan at the foot of the Sella Pass. All the way the valley was beautiful, dotted with pines, with beech trees, and with innumerable flowers. Moreover, it introduced us to our first Dolomite. For during the whole of our way Langkofel rose in front of us, its curious rocky pillars and spires standing clearly against the sky, and changing every hour from blue and gold to sternest grey, softening again to blue, and then once more as the sun went down becoming all cold and white and lifeless.

At Plan the head of the valley is very grand, for here we are immediately beneath the Meisules and Langkofel, which quite block our way. They are most beautiful now in the early morning as we start up the pass, and though we know they will be with us all day we are quite sorry to leave them as we see them here. We are sorry also to leave the people of the Grodnerthal. They appeared to us so handsome so bright and cheerful; and they were all so hard-working and busy, carving their saints, their crucifixes and their toys, and keeping themselves far from poverty and the sordid miseries poverty brings. They were so neat, besides; the women making quaint pictures in their black dresses thickly pleated into their waists; their bodices trimly fitting their somewhat plum figures; their sleeves well padded at the shoulders and run with innumerable runnings down almost to the elbow; and their hats round and black, made of felt lined with gold embroidery, whilst such long, long ribbons stretched down to far below the waist. They were pleasing to look at, all these women, although scarcely so handsome as the men, who were noticeable for their dark, clear-cut profiles and fine eyes, and for a general look of intelligence and even intellect that we did not meet in the other valleys amongst which we wandered.

So with regret we leave these people this lovely morning, and, following the narrow path that leads upwards, we soon feel as far away from them as if in another country. The mountains, too, change so greatly that we scarcely believe they are the same we have followed for so long. The Meisules stand before us as a magnificent series of buttresses, each series built so solidly above the other that no years, no storms, no artillery could shatter them. Just below them we are standing in a path thickly strewn with rocks, amongst which we find some edelweiss growing, for once, within reach of the casual passer-by. And all around are campanulas, yellow arnicas, great white daisies, and other flowers which redeem this spot from absolute bareness and wildness. They and the crude Stations of the Cross we find at every corner, though so widely different, are both the means of softening the feeling of utter loneliness the great rock masses above must give us.

This little garden of flowers below the Meisules and the view from the top of the pass are the two pictures that remain with us most vividly of our walk across the Selle. Farther on, at the highest point we see Marmolada's snow, its first time, its grand snow slope glistening in the sunlight. There, also we see Langkofel as he really is, and the great Funffingerspitzs to our right, half in sunshine half in shadow, a most curious rock mass standing quite apart from everything else.

Behind us, straight across to the Ortler, is a whole sea of mountain peaks looking one moment white and unsympathetic and the next full of life and feeling, as the sun hides himself from their view or inclines to them in the full warmth of his noonday splendour. And before us to the south are mountains and valleys all blue and purple, full of colour, deep and intense, in striking contrast to the sterner beauty of the Dolomite regions.

Those are the pictures we take with us down the stony path that leads to Campidello, a village of streams and sawmills, where we are at once amongst a people far removed from the people of the Grodnerthal. For here they are Italian in speech and appearance, although we are still in Austria. Their dress, too, is Italian, yellow kerchiefs and white blouses being conspicuous everywhere, whilst an air of poverty pervades them and their houses, and the children follow us kneeling on the ground and begging for alms.

We are very much amongst the mountains here, in the Fassathal; and as night is coming on they are even oppressive in their solemnity and their grandeur; whilst Marmolada's snow looks quite grey, now that the sun no longer shines on it to give to it those warm and melting lights and shadows we saw earlier in the day.

In the morning, whilst the valley is still lying in half darkness, the same solemnity prevails, and nothing disturbs the perfect stillness except the river rushing over its rocky bed beneath the tama risk bushes.

To-day it is the Fedaja Pass which we are to cross and it begins with promise. Along the river edges, beneath pine trees, the path leads us; then past a torrent rushing over rocks on to a mossy bed strewn with white flowers, across a long alp, always below the steep grand precipices of Marmolada on to the Fedaja Alp where sweltering in the hot sun the women work on their plots of hay, cutting, raking, binding, and carrying with little, very little, help from their men. Then at last it lands us safely at the top of the pass, where it points us to a lake, green and clear, which reflects every peak of the mountains above it, every cloud as it flits across the sky.

Here the path leaves us, and we have nothing but the sun to guide us down the valley and into the curious Sottaguda Gorge, whose narrow path in the rocks winds in and out, crossing and recrossing the river, now in sunshine, now in shadow, shut in by these wild grey rocks which almost hide us from sight of the blue sky above, to lead us at last into a peaceful valley of cornfields and hayfields and plots of buckwheat, to the curious village Rocca Pietore perched high on a rock, where the children swarm about the one dirty street and the women take out their hats to us as they sit knitting in the doorways.

Half an hour more and we are in Caprile, whose people disappoints us sadly for they are wan and pale in colour and too delicate to be beautiful, so widely differing from the "comely women of Caprile" whom we have been led to expect. Even the men look wasted and ill as we meet them in the streets or see them sitting outside the albergos. But if the people do not fascinate us Mont Civetta and the Lago d'Allegbi, with its two buried villages, are difficult to leave. So when we start our way over the Forcella Forada into the Ampzzo Valley we start with many regrets, even though our way is by the Val Fiontina, that beautiful valley which is gorgeous with bushes of which every branch is crowned with a long drooping bunch of ripe red berries, whilst great blue delphiniums are everywhere—amongst the rocks, on the grass banks, amongst the pine trees, wherever they can find a place. This is the most lovely part of our walk, to be remembered even when we are at the top of the Forcella Forada standing at the foot of the giant Pelmo himself. And we again look back upon it with delight as we go down into Borca and see the golden light of evening shining about Antelao. Nor have we forgotten it yet, although we have seen things more magnificent in our later wanderings about Tyrolese passes.—Sybil C. Mitford in the "Westminster Gazette."

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THE LATEST MADRAS SNAKE STORY.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes to the

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE death of Lord Bute—sudden at the last, ye hardly unexpected, for his health had long been in a critical state—removes one of the most striking figures of our time. The extraordinary amount of space devoted to his obituary in the daily papers, even in the thick of a general election, evinces the general interest in the career and personality of one who was nevertheless only in a limited sense a public man. It is much to be wished that the said obituaries had been as correct as they were voluminous; as it was they simply bristled with errors and misstatements of every kind. By far the most interesting, as well as the most accurate, appeared in the "Glasgow Herald," from the pen, seemingly (judging by internal evidence) of Dr. Metcalfe, of Paisley, one of the deceased nobleman's most intimate friends.

My first acquaintance with Lord Bute (writes another of his oldest friends), or, rather, the first time I enjoyed his hospitality, was not in any one of the magnificent mansions which have been so frequently described in the pages of M. A. P, and elsewhere, but in a queer, old, two-storied tower, set in the middle of a wild Wigtownshire moor on the edge of a gloomy lake. Lord Bute, who owned an estate here, had fitted up after a fashion the two or three rooms of this semi-ruined fortress, and here we once spent a week together, taking immense walks about the country by day (and a very ugly country it was) while, as our evening recreation, his lordship read aloud, in his curiously deliberate French accent, as remote as possible from the chatter of the Parisian, French novels for my amusement and his own.

Lord Bute was at the time I speak of (more than twenty years ago) of fairly active habits, and fond of walking (his only form of exercise), although even then inclining to the obesity which later helped to undermine his health. He was a man of singularly striking, even noble, presence, with fine features, the brow of a student, and an expression at once kindly and intelligent. No good picture, unfortunately, was ever painted of him, though negotiations on the subject were going on with the President of the Royal Scottish Academy some time before his death. An extant photograph, however, of the Marquis-Mayor of Cardiff, in the gorgeous robes of his office, is a fine and speaking likeness, and a good portrait might easily be painted from it. Such a painting would have an historic value, Lord Bute having been the first peer to fill the office of mayor in England for at least sixty years.

Apropos of the Breviary, I asked him once whether it was used, as far as he knew, by the communities of Anglican convents. He said he thought it was, and added that he had heard of a certain nun, a blonde of particularly unprepossessing appearance, whose sisters tittered so when she rose and intoned the antiphon, "I am black, but beautiful," that the Lady Superior promptly decreed that the English Breviary was to be discarded and the Latin one adopted in its place.

Lord Bute was at this time very busy over what was I suppose his *magnum opus* from a literary point of view; I mean his translation of the Roman Breviary. His mornings in the upper story of the tower he devoted to this work, and during our afternoon walks he would pull out lengthy extracts from his pocket, and read them to me *ore rotundo* as he strode along the muddy roads. Quaint English, too, some of it was. I remember finding it impossible to listen seriously to his translation of a passage describing how St. Edmund, king and martyr, was "dreadfully scourged"—*diriissime coeditur*—"direfully hided" was Lord Bute's rendering of the phrase!

"I remember him a little boy," said the Duchess in the first sentence of "Lothair," "a pretty little boy, but very shy." Whether Lord Bute was pretty as a little boy I do not know, but he was certainly shy: and his shyness clung to him through school and college days, and, indeed, through life. "A rather miserable-looking young beggar," wrote one of his Harrow school-fellows of him in after years, "who wore a greatcoat with an astrachan fur collar, and always seemed to be shivering in spite of it." The young Marquis was at Westcott's house (the present Bishop of Durham), and retained a life-long respect and regard for his old tutor. One of General Buller's brothers occupied an adjoining room in the same house, and says his life was made a burden to him by "Bute's bees," which he kept in a hive inside his window, whence they had a way of escaping into the neighbouring rooms, much to their inmates' annoyance.

Lord Bute's love of animals was one of his most striking characteristics, and a special pleasure to him in connection with his beautiful home in Regent's Park was its proximity to the Zoo. So near are they, indeed, that the voices of the inmates of the Gardens make themselves very distinctly heard at St. John's Lodge, particularly about feeding-time. They are, in truth, about the only sounds that penetrate within that favoured enclosure; for so central is its situation, in the very heart of London's biggest park, and so cunningly contrived its environment of trees and shrubs, that it is as quiet as a real country house, and the roar of London reaches it only as a faint and distant hum.

Unconscious humour may insinuate itself even on to election platforms. The chiefs of the Wilson Line hold contrary views in politics, Mr. Charles Wilson M.P. for Hull, being a Liberal, and his brother, Mr. Arthur Wilson, a Conservative. When the latter's son Mr. Stanley Wilson—who, by the way is eleven years older than Pitt was when he first sat in the Commons—tackled the seat vacated by Major Bethell in Holderness, Mr. Charles Wilson humorously referred to his "youth and inexperience." This was a cruel cut and Mr. Arthur Wilson felt it incumbent on him to do the best he could to help to dress his son's wound. So, at Withernsea, one night, the other week, he said: "A 'great' many years ago I met a young lady here and took her to the tea gradens." The great many years might be a complete and sufficient vindication of M. Stanley Wilson's character, and a convincing reputation of the horrid opposition uncle. It eased, "young," Mr. Wilson's feelings, buthow about Mrs. Arthur Wilson's natural dismay when she heard her husband enlarging on the subject of her age. Universal womanhood (says a Hull correspondent), will cast scorn on the wicked uncle who thus forced the hapless father to checkmate his "youth and inexperience" move by drawing a lady's age out like a bit of elastic?

In the autumn of 1869, continues "A Birmingham Man," I was staying for some weeks at Martindale in the Lake District, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Edward Pollock, Q.C., who afterwards became a Baron of the Court of Exchequer. One day as we were climbing Helvellyn and were talking about Birmingham and some of its principal men, Mr. Pollock suddenly inquired, 'Mr. Chamberlain intends entering Parliament, does he not?' To which I answered that it was regarded in Birmingham as a settled matter that he was to fill the first vacancy that occurred.' And a very good member he will be', commented my companion. After a pause, during which he seemed ruminating, he said with some emphasis, 'I have such a high opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's ability and force of character, that I dare to make a prediction concerning him, little as I am given to prophesying.

To the literary man there are consolations in a Parliamentary defeat. Sir Henry Bemrose, who represented Derby in the last Parliament, has for a long time been hard at work on a huge literary project, which will now probably progress at an increased speed. Sir Henry, who is the head of the great printing and publishing business of Bemrose and Sons, has a very fine collection of books on Derbyshire and by Derbyshire authors, and has on the stocks a bibliography of the county which will far surpass in size and thorough treatment any such work that has yet been issued for any other shire. Day after day, when Parliament was sitting, Sir Henry might have been seen in the great reading-room of the British Museum surrounded by stacks of Derbyshire books, with a lady amanuensis by his side, working away at his special hobby. Derbyshire folk will, doubtless, soon be gratified by the results of his enforced and learned leisure.

There is no one among those whom the fate of election had restored to Parliament who will be more genuinely welcomed for all his personal qualities at St. Stephen's than Mr. "Bobby" Spencer. Having represented one of the Northamptonshire divisions for fifteen years, it was a considerable surprise even to his political opponents (writes a Northampton correspondent), when their opposition was successful, and now that he is again returned there is an almost universal feeling of satisfaction throughout the county.

During the last Liberal Administration, Mr. Spencer was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and it was generally admitted that Court functions ran with exceptional smoothness under his guidance. He is a favourite at Court, particularly with the Princess of Wales, who frequently consults him in matters of art. Bobby is a man of genuine and refined artistic tastes, and on many a suject of that character is remarkably well read. He is passionately fond of music, a taste that is fully shared by his wife, a daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke.

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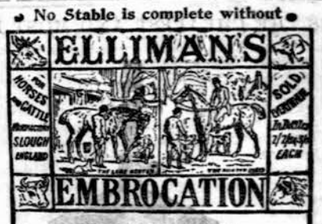

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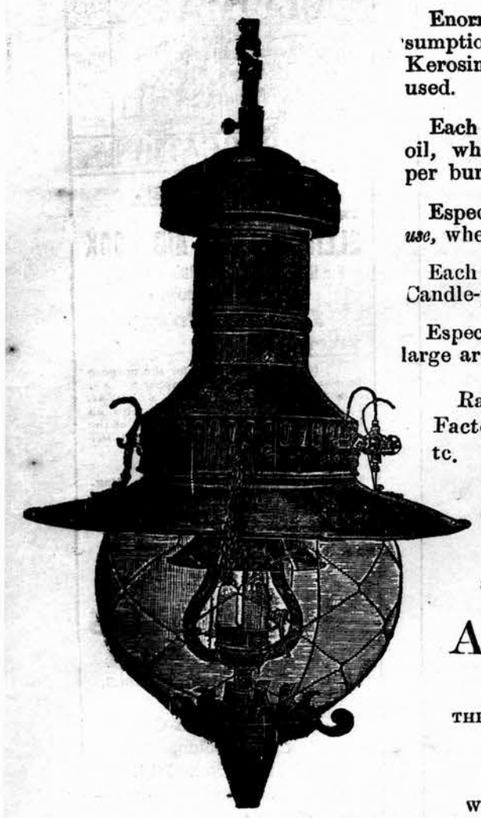

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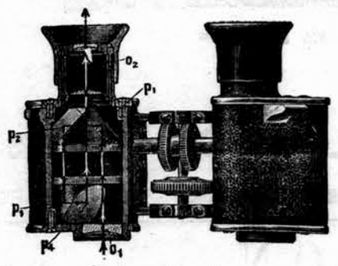
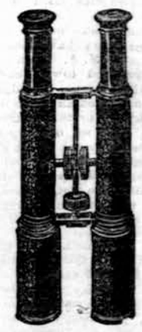


Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON of Length and size of Glasses.



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